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**Local News** of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

# Farm Goods Ban Rapped; Sinking Off East Coast; New 'Draft Marriage' Rule

**The World's Day—February 25, 1942**

## Washington: President Raps Amendment

**President Roosevelt** stated in a letter read to the Senate that the proposed amendment to the Army appropriation bill to restrict sales of Government-held stocks of farm commodities would do "irreparable damage to the war effort and the farmers of the country." [Financial Page.]

**A National Housing Agency,** consolidating various housing bureaus of the Federal Government, was established by President Roosevelt with John B. Blandford, Jr., as Administrator. [Page 20.]

**Staggering** of hours for business, industry, and schools in large United States cities was urged by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, to relieve rush-hour traffic in street cars and busses. [Page 20.]

**Future hearings** before the National War Labor Board will be open to the public, Chairman William H. Davis announced. He explained that "the practice of public bodies in holding open hearings is one of the hallmarks of democracy."

**Repeal of pensions** for Congressmen was voted 389 to 7 by the House. Similar action has been taken by the Senate in a different bill, and the measures now go to joint conference before final enactment.

**Attorney General Biddle** announced that among the first 1,084 enemy alien cases disposed of following arrests by the F. B. I., he had ordered 448 aliens interned, while releasing 215 outright and paroling 421. A total of 5,151 German, Japanese, and Italian nationals have been seized since Dec. 7.

## The War: 25th Torpedoing Off East Coast

**Atlantic:** The Norwegian freighter Blink was torpedoed and sunk with a probable loss of 24 of the crew, the Navy announced. This sinking, with that of the United States owned Cities Service Empire, brings to 25 the number of ships officially announced torpedoed off the Atlantic coast.

**Russia:** A Russian offensive in the Staraya Russa sector south of Leningrad was claimed by the Soviets to have destroyed an entire German army, including three divisions, and killing 45,000 Nazis. [Page 1.]

**Africa:** Severe sandstorms in Libya prevented even patrols from contacting the enemy, the British announced.

**At sea:** Merchant shipping losses of all nations was set at about 14,000,000 tons by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. [Page 6.]

**Burma:** About 30 Japanese fighter planes were reported to have been downed by Allied airmen co-operating with the retreating British troops around the Sittang River, 20 miles from the Rangoon-Lashio railroad, protecting the Burma Road.

**Australia:** Foreign Minister H. V. Evatt announced the likelihood of attack on the Commonwealth, as arrangements were being made to evacuate to Australia all British subjects in the East Indies.

**Dutch East Indies:** Three large Japanese transports were sunk by the United Nations fleet off Macassar, according to Dutch sources.

## New England: 'Draft Marriages' Scanned

**Men married since September, 1940,** will have increasing difficulty in obtaining deferment from Selective Service, according to new Federal regulations made public by Massachusetts draft officials. [Page 4.]

**Small Bay State** towns must consolidate with their neighbors in many instances or face a $50 tax rate, a Massachusetts Civic League officer predicted. [Page 2.]

**Joseph A. Salerno** appeared unopposed for re-election as President of the Massachusetts State Council of the C. I. O. at this week's convention. [Page 2.]

**Blackout of Newton, Mass.,** from 9 to 9:20 o'clock last night was pronounced a complete success. [Page 5.]

**Probe** of Massachusetts' "missing heirs" racket is spreading through many sections of the State, the Attorney General said. [Page 2.]

## In Europe: Decision on Indian Rule Soon

**Indian rule** will be the subject of a British Government decision to be given shortly, it was officially announced in London.

**Germany** appears to be facing an acute shortage of labor. Evidence mounted to indicate that devious experiments were being initiated to bolster production. [Page 6.]

**Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel,** Chief of German High Command, departed from Bratislava, Slovakia, where he presumably held talks aimed at drafting greater man power for Nazi-controlled armies.

**Canada will maintain** relations with the Vichy Government, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced to the House of Commons.

**First session** of enlarged Polish National Council in London pledged restoration of a truly democratic Poland, guaranteeing the rights of all groups, including religious freedom. [Page 6.]

## Americas: Argentine Radicals End Rallies

**Argentina's radical party,** backing candidates for the March 1 Congressional elections opposed to President Ramon Castillo's conservative regime, announced suspension of all campaign rallies because of repeated interference by police, acting under a state of siege.

## National: Ambassador Home From Spain

**Conditions in Spain** are "bad, but better than in other European countries," Alexander W. Weddell, United States Ambassador to Spain, declared in New York City on arrival from Europe by plane.

**The Puget Sound Navy Yard** hired six young women as mechanic apprentices, the first since the first World War employed at the Bremerton, Wash., yard for jobs heretofore held by men.

**C. I. O. and A. F. of L.** representatives at New York pledged their organizations to subscribe to more than $2,000,000,000 in defense stamps and bonds.

**The C. I. O.** will attempt to organize the nation's 3,000,000 dairymen, Ralph Marlatt, National director of the C. I. O. United Dairy Farmers, said at Utica, N. Y. He asserted 5,000 Michigan farmers already have voted C. I. O. affiliation, and that organization activity will be extended next week to the Chicago milkshed in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota, and later to New England.

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## Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLD | SNOW | WARM

TONIGHT

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

# N. E. Defense Is Viewed As Unco-ordinated

**Inadequacy of plans for defense brings demand for action toward better protection of coast.**

Are American military and naval resources, primarily intended for home defense, being utilized and co-ordinated to the best advantage for defense of the New England seacoast, long considered a vulnerable spot on the defense map of the United States?

Recent utterances of military and public officials in this area, prompted by Congressional charges that means of coastal defense quite apart from the obviously necessary expeditionary forces being used to keep the enemy at a distance, have tended to support these charges rather than to refute them.

Moreover, there has been no indication in recent public statements that Army and Navy officials are conferring on joint defense plans in the manner recommended by the Roberts Commission report on Pearl Harbor.

In his first press conference since coming to the First Corps area General Miles told newsmen yesterday that the New England coastlines are not yet completely defended. He added, however, that they were becoming stronger every day.

"I don't want to be a Pollyanna and tell people there is nothing to worry about," he said. "It's only right that they should realize that there are plenty of things which should cause them concern. But it's being equally pessimistic to say that our coastlines are entirely undefended. We're making anti-aircraft guns as fast as we can but we'll probably never have enough to protect the whole United States."

**Statement Sought**

The need for some sort of official statement to reassure alarmed New Englanders or at least to frankly inform them of the situation has been emphasized by New England Congressmen, notably Representative George Bates (R) of Massachusetts, but last week's warning by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that coastal raids of one sort or another could be expected did little to set New England residents at ease.

Called before the House Naval Committee at the insistence of Representative Bates, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, questioned on what the Navy is doing to protect the coast, answered simply, "We're doing the best we can with what we've got."

The New England defense question was fused by a Boston newspaper columnist who recently charged serious lack of safeguards against sabotage as well as inadequate defense.

As a result of Representative Bates's urging, a conference was arranged in the office of Gov. Lev-

*Continued on Page 2, Column 6*

# Soviet Drive Sweeps On in North; Russians Hail Allied Help, Need More; Japan Striving to Split United Nations

**Attacks on all fronts are intended to force Allied leaders to protect homelands.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Japan is hurling its forces against the British Imperials making a last stand before Rangoon at the Sittang River, but a still more dangerous move is the Japanese attack on the unity of the Allied nations.

Showing the superiority of offensive over defensive tactics, Japan is attempting to break up the newly-formed Allied United Command in the Pacific by threatening all points at the same time.

While a submarine, shelling the Californian coast, is designed by Nippon to stimulate Americans to insist that America's own defense is paramount, the moment of the expected main attack on Dutch Java is chosen to threaten Australia so that the Commonwealth is ringing with clamors that Australia's own defense comes before that of Java. The Allies clearly face an imminent danger that their unity of command will be rendered meaningless by claims to defense priority.

Meanwhile, only 20 miles beyond the 400-yard-wide Sittang River lies the Rangoon-Lashio Railroad feeding the Burma Road to China. Once the Japanese gain this line and the already evacuated port of Rangoon, 60 miles away, they will have a direct supply route for forcing open China's back door to the west, through what is known as Burma's Shan States.

The only unknown quantity at the moment is a Chinese force operating in the mountainous Burmese hinterland, which might offer the Japanese unexpected resistance. As for Rangoon, it lies in a flat region of rice paddy fields, which is difficult to defend and is not expected to hold out for long.

Preliminary sparring continued in the Pacific islands, the Allies claiming to have sunk two

*Continued on Page 10, Column 1*

**Threat to Burma Road boosts prices in China: Page 7.**

By a Staff Artist

**Where New Russian Drive Has Started**

**Staraya Russa area where Soviet offensive is threatening Nazi troop positions around Leningrad. White arrow shows Soviet drive from captured Dorogobuzh, exerting pressure on one jaw of the pincer around Smolensk.**

# New Anglo-American Pact Seen as Future Peace Basis

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The shape of the future peace is already beginning to be fashioned by the United States and Great Britain.

The far-reaching trade and tariff undertaking, just approved in Washington and London, is greeted here not merely as a means for adjusting lend-lease obligations after the war but as the basis of a healthier and more prosperous world.

The objective is to enable the British Commonwealth of Nations and America to take the lead in creating postwar economic health by reducing tariffs, abandoning nationalistic commercial restrictions, expanding production and re-establishing broadly a liberal international economic system.

The advantages of such a system are not, however, to be exclusive. The agreement foreshadowed in the "Declaration of Intentions" signed by Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, and Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, is to be open to the participation of all countries.

Mr. Welles himself interprets the new Anglo-American agreement as the first important milestone on the road toward achieving in a practical way the ideals set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

While the Atlantic Charter is itself couched in general terms, it is evident that its architects intend that its pledges shall be redeemed and the United States-British trade and tariff program shows that the two countries do not intend to wait until the war is over before beginning to build the peace and the security against future war which must follow.

**Concrete Substance**

It seems clear that the present agreement begins to give concrete substance and outline to articles 4 and 5 of the Atlantic Charter in which the British Commonwealth and the United States served notice that:

"They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

"They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security."

Strong support for this post-war economy agreement was immediately forthcoming today from Wendell L. Willkie who characterizes it as "the most significant and beneficial undertaking made between nations in the last many years" and who saw it as embodying principles for which he had fought all his life.

"The hope of the survival of liberty in the United States and the world is directly dependent upon the creation after this war of conditions under which trade can flow as uninterruptedly as possible in the largest possible areas and among the greatest number of people," he said.

"I hope that neither the spirit of narrow nationalism nor the revival of catch phrases and obsolete arguments will prevent the adoption and acceptance of the agreement by the American people.

"One of the primary causes of the present war was the reversion after the last war by the people of all nations, and particularly of the United States, to an outmoded economic nationalism, the imposition of unpayable indemnities, and the keeping alive of claims for repayment of debt which oppressed the economy of other nations as well as our own.

**Revival of 1933 Aims**

"The agreement is a revival of the spirit and purpose of the London Economic Conference of 1933, which the President unfortunately dumped.

"Let it not be forgotten that fundamental liberalism is fundamental Americanism, the very heart and core of our own precious 'way of life.'

"It has been proven, proven to the hilt, by events terrible and tragic, that there is no possibility of maintaining the purely political phases of liberalism unless supported by liberal economic foundations, of which the acid test is the relatively freer, not relatively

*Continued on Page 10, Column 4*

# Soviet artillery plays big role in blocking blitzkrieg—Food is a vital need now.

By John Evans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Feb. 25—Soviet Russia greatly appreciates the aid it has received from the United States and Great Britain.

It has found American-made Douglas planes and British tanks and guns of vital help in thrusting the Nazi invader back on his heels It has helped to solve its tremendous food problems with American canned goods.

And it has drilled new oil wells and tapped hidden veins of minerals with American-made machinery.

But more guns, more tanks, more airplanes, more food and more machinery still are urgently wanted and needed.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities with Germany a Soviet spokesman described Russia as the world's greatest land power supported by the supreme sea power, Britain, and the leading industrial power, the United States. Thus Russia formulated her needs from her allies. Britain was to play her sea role not so much by means of naval operations as by providing the tonnage in which arms and goods could be shipped from the United States and other friendly shores. In addition the British were expected to open up a second major front against the Nazis.

**Greater Volume of Goods**

To date no second major front has been opened and the volume of war goods from the United States, while it has been large, has not come up to the expectations of the Russians.

Of course, the outbreak of war in the Pacific made it manifestly impossible for the United States and Britain to deliver goods in the volume anticipated, at least for the time being. The Russians appreciate this, but they still feel that the flow of war aid to their battle lines should be more commensurate with the service they are doing to the Allied cause in driving the Nazi armies backward.

Kuibyshev observers usually cite the great hardships the Russian people are forced to endure, and declare that Britain, dependent almost entirely on imported produce, is now eating better than any other country in Europe, including its Allies. Then they add casually but significantly that this would not be possible if Russia had not helped materially to reduce Allied shipping losses in the Atlantic by keeping Hitler so busily occupied in the East.

**First Need Is Artillery**

Few persons, apart from military men, are aware of the tremendous volume of weapons and munitions the Russians require to keep the Nazis from regaining the initiative. It amounts to this: To halt the Nazi charges and take the offensive themselves the Russians must have more guns, more shells, more tanks, and more airplanes than the enemy.

A great Soviet need at the moment is artillery. For an outstanding lesson of the Russian campaign

*Continued on Page 9, Column 1*

# Moscow says one Nazi field army was destroyed in battle at Staraya Russa.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Feb. 25

Russian troops were credited officially in Moscow today with destroying Germany's 16th Field Army, including three divisions of which 12,000 men were killed, in what was described as only the first stage of a new offensive in the Staraya Russa sector 140 miles below Leningrad.

A Russian dispatch datelined Staraya Rurra, appeared to indicate that the town itself, hitherto believed to be in German hands, had been recaptured by the Soviets. However, a communiqué said only that "the defeat of the Germans took place in the region of Staraya Russia."

Russian military dispatches said the Russians were pressing on in the face of strong German resistance and the handicaps of deep snow, sub-zero temperatures, and the absence of any roads. The Nazis were reported to be throwing in large forces of reserves to block a thrust which endangered vast areas of defensive positions.

**Nazi Orders Seized**

The Army correspondent of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported that documents seized in this battle included an order of the day from General von Brockdorf, commander of the Second German Army Corps—to which one of the smashed Nazi divisions belonged—acknowledging that the Russians "some time ago" had cut his communications.

The Corps would be supplied, the order said, by a "strong force of transport planes" which Hitler himself was said to have ordered into action.

It was disclosed for the first time that Lieut. Gen. P. A. Kurochkin now commands the Russian forces on the Northwestern Front, replacing Field Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff who was assigned last October to the task of organizing new reserve armies at the rear.

A special Soviet communiqué said that Northwestern Front units set a trap Feb. 15 and "a few days ago the operations were concluded."

The 290th Infantry Division, Second Army Corps; the 13th Infantry Division, 10th Army Corps; and an SS (Elite Guard) Division were destroyed, it said. Berlin published an instant denial of the Soviet report.

The battle, of a scope rivaling activity in the Smolensk zone 200 miles farther south, evidently represented a major stroke in Russian efforts to clear communication lines of the Lake Ilmen region in preparation for further thrusts at the rear of invasion units entrenched before Leningrad.

**Important Sector Gained**

The latest Red Army success was seen also as giving the Russians a vitally important sector from which to launch new operations covering the northern zone.

In addition to Lake Ilmen to

*Continued on Page 10, Column 3*

# Grandma's Pans Modernized Back at N. E. Housewares Show

The new thing is the old thing in household appliances, it would appear from exhibits of the New England Housewares Show, which opened on Feb. 23 at the Parker House. Grandmother's old-fashioned iron frying-pan, slightly streamlined, comes back to replace the aluminum skillet which usurped its place some years ago. Little ones for a single egg, and big ones for fried chicken, pots with covers for oven roasting, and pans for gems or muffins, appear in dull, black iron.

Baskets are coming back into favor. Now that shoppers are being encouraged to carry home their purchases, and the possibility of a paper shortage looms ahead, the man with a small basket factory, producing simple articles of willow or elm splint, finds his business increasing. Hurricane lamps, with old-time tall chimneys like those of the Victorian kerosene lamps, are something new for candles, to be used during a blackout or a rationing of electricity.

One or two quite new gadgets are shown. Brushes come with nylon bristles. A beef tenderizer designed after the line of a tiny steam roller hammers chops and steaks into condition, before cooking, and also serves in a decorating capacity, putting a fancy pattern into the crust of a pie or across the top of a cooky. A new cream separator consists of a small cylinder which is inserted into the neck of a milk bottle. Pressure upon it forces the cream up into a trap inside the cylinder.

Metal spoons, servers and various receptacles used in the kitchen are shown in lucite, a du Pont material which looks like glass and has a decorative, tinted edge. Wooden bowls, platters, trays and servers take the place of objects which formerly appeared in metals. One of the "hits" of the show, among the buyers, appears to be a Victory dinner set designed and produced in Boston, having a trim, narrow border of red, white and blue.

Glass manufacturers appear so far to have been undisturbed by the demand for defense materials, but the potteries are feeling the scarcity of colors. One exhibitor, whose factory is in Virginia, finds he cannot obtain any more cobalt oxide. The firm will have to get rid of the "blues" in many of its patterns, and they make the American form of blue willow-ware.

## *Baskets Popular Again*

By a Staff Photographer

**Mrs. H. C. Clark**

**A visitor at the New England Housewares Show at the Parker House displays new-style willow and elm shopping baskets.**

# Los Angeles Fires on 'Blimp': Witnesses Depict Sub Shelling

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (AP)—No bombs were dropped and no planes were shot down during the antiaircraft firing in the Los Angeles area early today, the Western Defense Command announced.**

**"Cities in the Los Angeles area were blacked out at 2:25 a. m. today on orders from the Fourth Interceptor Command when unidentified aircraft were reported in the area," the Command said.**

**"Although reports are conflicting and every effort is being made to ascertain the facts, it is clear that no bombs were dropped and no planes were shot down."**

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 25—The shelling of the California coast by a Japanese submarine Monday night—ineffective as it was—followed by antiaircraft shooting early this morning in the Los Angeles region directed against an unidentified object, possibly an enemy blimp, has brought the war to Californians' front door.

However, what happened at Los Angeles (and reports are vague, the antiaircraft's target apparently remaining a military secret) and what happened at Ellwood doesn't prove any more than firecrackers that we can "take it" on the home front, but thank you, Japan, for breaking the news to us so gently: the news that it can happen here.

Here is one Axis attack that probably will not be exaggerated by any columnist, fifth or otherwise, for too many of us covered the "battlefield" while it was still almost warm. Eight shell holes have been found by Army explorers, and several of these were made by duds. Apparently the Japanese have some ancient ammunition to use up, too.

Actual damage consists of several severed wooden girders on an overhead runway leading to a "pumper" oil derrick, some severed power lines, replacement estimate $300, some twisted and punctured sheets of corrugated galvanized iron on the pump shed under the runway, and some historic nicks in the big internal combustion engine housed in the shed; plus a dented steel oil pipeline.

The shell that struck the oil main passed by a mammoth steel storage tank. If the Japanese officers and gunners on that submarine could see by what a slight margin they missed that tank, and

*Continued on Page 9, Column 4*

**FBI begins fresh sweep of enemy aliens in California: Page 3.**

**Details of Los Angeles antiaircraft firing: Page 3.**

# Small Bay State Communities May Have to Merge to Prevent $50 Tax Rates

## Sweeping Investigation To Break 'Heirs' Racket

State investigation of the so-called "missing heirs" racket in Massachusetts by the office of Attorney-General Robert T. Bushnell will sweep through nearly half the Commonwealth by April, prosecution plans disclosed today.

Slowly gathering way since the investigation began in Worcester a few weeks ago, the Attorney-General's probe into the racket now bids fair to have unearthed indictments in at least six counties within the next month and a half.

Apparently not the work of a state-wide ring or of concerted action by any one group, the racket has defrauded heirs throughout the Commonwealth. Chiefly concerned in the racket are attorneys and public administrators, either as participants or else interested in public revelations of the illegal practice, and persons who have posed as both attorneys or administrators.

**Racket Varied**

Officials in counties where the grand juries have already returned indictments alleged that the defendants located missing heirs to property listed in probate court records and then defrauded them. Or by another plan, the defendants, charged the grand juries, varied their racket by misrepresenting themselves as authorized agents of the missing heirs to whom the property belonged.

In still another method, the racket proceeded on attempts to obtain from the heirs promises of excessive portions of the estates which purportedly were coming their way.

From Worcester, where two Boston attorneys were sentenced, one to a three-to-five-year prison term and the other to two years in the House of Correction, the investigation spread to Middlesex and Plymouth counties. In the latter the grand jury returned six indictments.

**Bristol County Jury Meets**

A special session of the Bristol County Grand Jury was called for today to conduct an investigation in its sector. Frank G. Volpe and William E. Hayes, assistant Attorney-Generals, who conducted the investigation in Worcester, Plymouth and Middlesex, will direct the probe in Bristol.

Swinging back to Boston, the Attorney-General is expected to go before the Suffolk County Grand Jury next week with evidence of the racket and seek to obtain indictments charging conspiracy and larceny.

The next stop on the schedule is in Dedham, in April, where the Attorney-General's forces are slated to disclose activities of Norfolk County affairs to the Grand Jury there.

## Official Opposes Two-Hour Limit On Police Questioning

Opposition to a proposed change in the Penal Code which would limit to two hours the length of time a person might be held for questioning by police was voiced today by Max Nicholson, Assistant District Attorney of Essex County, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Nicholson told a Legislative Recess Commission considering changes in the State's Penal Code that the length of time a person might be held should be governed by the severity of the crime.

Limiting the time of questioning arbitrarily, he said, would be a hardship on police departments, maintaining that two hours might be a short time to question a suspected murderer, but a long time to question a suspect for a trivial offense.

## Vermont Strikers Return to Work

BENNINGTON, Vt., Feb. 25 (AP)—On strike for 14 weeks, employees at the E Z Mills, Inc., returned to work today after a union meeting last night.

The War Labor Board ordered the strike ended on Saturday and union leaders said the company agreed to a 10 per cent wage increase and no discrimination against union members.

The company employs 400 persons and is working on Government orders.

By a Staff Photographer

**Distinctive Additions to Your Kitchen, Madam**

**Samples of kitchen chintzes harmonizing with table and chair sets hang as a walled exhibit to catch the eye of the color-conscious housewife. Right: Miss Virginia O'Connell explains the intricacies of a new kitchen gadget called the "beef tenderizer." Both the kitchen ensembles and other such cookery appliances were on display today at the New England Housewares Show at the Parker House. [Story and other picture on Page 1.]**

## N. H. Farmers Urged to Build Woodpiles

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25—The woodlot and family woodpile are coming back into their own in New Hampshire. Officials already have warned the rural people of the State that they will play an important part in combatting a potential fuel shortage.

In the first place it is recommended that those rural people who have been burning coal and oil return to wood. And, secondly, the rural woodlot owners are being encouraged to harvest more than their own needs in order that more firewood will be available on the market. The chief problem facing the woodlot owners is that of obtaining labor. Inasmuch as wood must be dried to be suitable for fuel, cutting is already underway for next winter. Because of the labor shortage, farmers hope to get a large supply of firewood cut before the spring agricultural season gets underway.

**The Week in New Hampshire**

**Needles Click**

Knitting projects are providing income for rural women in several New Hampshire communities. At North Conway, Mrs. Harvey D. Gibson, wife of the President of the World Fair of 1940, sponsors a knitting project that co-ordinates the knitting of several hundred women of that area.

Mrs. Gibson provides the materials, designs, and instruction for the women. And the women receive a fixed rate for knitting a particular article. The sweaters, mittens, and scarfs are sold to exclusive shops in New York and Chicago.

Mrs. Gibson says that the income the women receive from this work, in many cases, constitutes the chief cash income for these rural families.

At Whitefield Mrs. Frank Dodge, wife of the operator of the Mountain View House, operates a like project. During the last year the 50 women knitting in conjunction with that project earned $4,200. During 1941 the Whitefield group knitted 3,600 articles. Mrs. Dodge not only finances the project but designs many of the articles.

**Courses Speeded**

In adjusting its activities to help meet the shortage of trained men in industry, government, and the armed forces, the Tuck School of Business Administration of Dartmouth College has adopted new courses and reduced the length of time necessary to compelte a Tuck School education. The new courses directly related to the war include "The Economic Impact of War," "Government Contract Accounting," "Financing Production During War," and "Army and Navy Methods and Systems of Purchasing and Disbursing."

For the duration of the war, the school is reducing its two-year course to three continuous terms. Dartmouth undergraduates will be admitted in the middle rather than at the end of the junior year. The courses will become entirely undergraduate with students receiving A. B. degrees at the end of the senior year.

**Food Stamps**

Operations of the Food Stamp plan of the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration continues to expand in New Hampshire. The program started out in Manchester and then spread to other communities in Hillsborough County. Now Belknap and Rockingham counties are adopting the plan on a county-wide basis in each case. Philip B. Hearn, State Supervisor for the Surplus Marketing Administration, says that during January, New Hampshire grocers received nearly $35,000 in extra business through the free blue stamps.

## N. E. Viewed Vulnerable To Enemy Attack

*Continued from Page 1*

erett Saltonstall at Boston last Saturday. This was attended by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, and by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, new commanding general of the First Corps Area.

Called—in the words of Secretary Knox, who first announced it—to "consider the over-all defense of the area and the steps taken for the defense of the New England seacoast," the conference produced only a statement from the Governor that the coast is being guarded as "adequately as possible in view of the equipment and men available."

Actually, failure of the conference to produce more tangible results may be attributed to the fact—well known in official circles—that both Admiral Tarrant and General Miles consider themselves administrative officers rather than tactical.

Another factor which may have contributed to the conference's negative results, is that tactical officers of the Army and Navy were not included.

Actually charged with the defense of this area, according to Corps Area officials, are Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the First Army, and Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding the New England Sector, formerly the First Coast Artillery District.

Some difficulty, of course, might be found in bringing tactical officers of the Navy to Boston. For instance, Vice-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander of the North Atlantic Fleet, is presumably at sea, but Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier, is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he is also Commandant.

## Massachusetts Civic League Gives Governmental Solutions

Consolidation of various small Massachusetts communities may be necessary to provide for continuation of public services and to maintain the welfare standard required by the Federal Government, Charles P. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Forms of Government of the Massachusetts Civic League, said today.

Mr. Howard was appearing before the special commission established to study the inter-relationship among Federal, State, and local governments, and to propose recommendations for more efficient operation.

Predicting that many Massachusetts communities are facing $50 tax rates for several years to come, Mr. Howard insisted that methods must be made available so that towns may co-operate in solving their problems.

"The framework of local governments is based upon a past economic and social system which no longer exists," Mr. Howard said. Because of this situation, many towns are faced with serious problems, Mr. Howard added.

"The State should make it possible for cities and towns to escape from the governmental framework set up in connection with an economic and social system that prevailed some time ago," he averred.

Mr. Howard proposed that Massachusetts adopt the New Jersey statute which permits communities voluntarily to combine or consolidate.

George Cook, legislative agent of the Civic League, explained that under the New Jersey statute, towns which desire to consolidate must gain the signatures of at least 20 per cent of the voters of each community on a petition. Under this petition, a committee is established to set up a plan of government and outline methods of solving technical problems. The report of this committee is transmitted to a State organization, after which the issue goes before the voters in each community involved.

Both Mr. Howard and Mr. Cook proposed also that legislation be adopted allowing communities to form unions for various purposes, such as joint financing of welfare costs and joint police and fire protection.

Andrew A. Cassassa, Secretary of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, said that many local officials "view with alarm the departure from home rule." He charged that in the last 20 to 25 years "we have forgotten home rule," which he said was a serious situation.

Mr. Cassassa looked with considerable disfavor upon any proposal that cities and towns be compelled to consolidate or to form unions for any specific purposes.

He told the special commission that the Mayors' Club is making a comprehensive study of the subject before the commission, and that a report will be submitted to the study group.

Mr. Cassassa, who is a former Mayor of Revere, said the greatest problem facing municipalities is raising enough revenue to bear the burden of public services, including civilian defense. He insisted that the State ought to raise new revenue for the cities and towns.

The sales tax, he added, is the best method and the least offensive. However, he charged that the Legislature lacked the courage to adopt it.

## Re-election of Salerno Expected at CIO Meeting

Re-election of Joseph A. Salerno as president of the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was forecast here today for the annual C. I. O. convention of this week end.

The sessions, which will be held at the Hotel Bancroft in Worcester Saturday and Sunday, will be by far the biggest the State C. I. O. has held in its five years' history.

If the issue between John L. Lewis, past national president, and Philip Murray, the present C. I. O. head, comes up, support will be given Mr. Murray, it was also predicted among C. I. O. leaders.

Sentiment of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts has swung to Mr. Murray on the recent question of peace between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor and on other issues. Mr. Lewis, who once stood out as the undisputed chieftain, has lost ground in Massachusetts during the past several years. Today he could muster only a minority of followers.

**Peaceful Convention**

This year's convention is expected to be a peaceful one, in contrast with last year's gathering. Then the question of participation in the war was up, the Communist question rife, and friends of Mr. Lewis and Sidney Hillman engaged in struggle.

Co-operation for greater war production will be urged this year. Purchase of government defense bonds will be promoted. President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies will be indorsed. The new industrial relations situation produced by the war will be brought out by key men.

Return of Mr. Salerno to leadership of the State C. I. O. without opposition was predicted today. He is New England regional director of organization for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Re-election of Salvatore Camelio of the rubber workers as first vice-president is also anticipated.

**Two Posts Planned**

The office of secretary-treasurer will be divided into two posts, according to plans. The present holder of the post, Albert J. Fitzgerald, has been lifted out of consideration by his election to the international presidency of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. This is one of the most important unions in the country. Mr. Fitzgerald was president of its local at the General Electric Company plants in Lynn. This is the biggest local labor union in the State.

Leo Morrissey, who is on the executive board of the Lynn union, is running for the office of treasurer of the State C. I. O. For the post of secretary, J. William Belanger of the Textile Workers is a leading candidate. He has been assistant legislative agent the past year.

**Powerful Support**

Frank J. Carmichael is expected to be re-elected as legislative agent. The office of assistant may bring out a contest. George F. Markham, organizer for the Newspaper Guild of Boston and former legislative agent, has powerful support. John S. Murphy, president of the District Council of New England locals of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, is running.

Convention speakers announced include Governor Leverett Saltonstall, Sidney Hillman of the War Production Board, Representatives Thomas H. Eliot and Joseph E. Casey of Massachusetts, Emil Rievé, national president of the Textile Workers Union, Michael F. Widman, Jr., first president of the Massachusettts C. I. O. and now Director of Organization for District 50 of the United Mine Workers, Julius Emspak, international secretary-treasurer of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, and James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts.

Membership of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts, according to local leaders, has grown 35 per cent during the past year.

## Parkman Succeeds Joyce as Rationing Head

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, was today appointed to the position of State Rationing Administrator.

He succeeds Thomas M. Joyce whose resignation was announced by Joseph B. Ely, Chairman of the State Rationing Board.

Mr. Ely also made public Mr. Parkman's selection for the position.

Mr. Joyce is returning to his post as Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations from which he had been on paid leave for the past two months to organize the rationing system. He had originally accepted the appointment as Administrator only for two months and had repeatedly stated he would step out when the post became a salaried job. Mr. Parkman will receive a salary of $6,500 a year, the State Executive Council voted today.

It is understood that Mr. Joyce may soon accept a key job in Washington. So efficiently has he handled the rationing duties that Federal authorities are reported eager to draft him for work in Washington.

Former Governor Ely expressed his regret that Mr. Joyce is stepping out.

He said Mr. Joyce "had done a grand job, and all the board members feel the same way. Practically the full responsibility of organizing the State has been on his shoulders. It is impossible to express adequately our appreciation for the great job he has done."

Mr. Parkman has been serving as member of the State Rationing Board. For several years he served in the Massachusetts Senate. After helping to elect Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in 1937, Mr. Parkman accepted appointment as Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston.

He dropped this position in 1940 to conduct an unsuccessful election campaign against Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusets.

Meanwhile, in Washington the Office of Price Administrator announced that 145,500 new cars will be rationed to eligible buyers in March, April and May. Of these 9,670 have been alloted to New England states.

Actually the State quotas throughout the nation total only 120,000. The remaining 25,500 cars have been placed in State and national "reserves."

By a Staff Photographer

**Henry Parkman, Jr.**

The New England quota by states follows:

| State | Quota | Reserve |
|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 2,074 | 472 |
| Maine | 662 | 185 |
| Massachusetts | 4,092 | 525 |
| New Hampshire | 422 | 58 |
| Rhode Island | 718 | 108 |
| Vermont | 329 | 28 |

Rationing of new cars starts on March 2.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Father, Sons, and Daughters Night at the Temple Israel Brotherhood. An evening of fun has been arranged with an entertainment program comprising tricks of illusion by a magician, a display of the processes of high-speed photography, reading of original poems and verses, an exhibition of glass-blowing, and a quartet singing popular and spiritual numbers. Louis Adamic will be on hand to speak on "Tolerance is Not Enough." Doors open at 270 Riverway at 6:30 with an admission charge of $1.25.

Symposium at which the subject "What Can We Expect During War Time?" will be discussed by a platform of speakers. Four aspects of the subject, namely, "The Soldier, The Worker, the Pacifist, The Civilian—and the War," will be presented. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Discussion Group Committee of the Community Church of Boston. At 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Minns Lecture series of 1942 will get under way with "Defense Against Defeatism," the first lecture given by the Rev. Walton E. Cole, Minister of the Second Church in Boston (Unitarian). The lectureship was established in memory of Thomas Minns and is arranged by King's Chapel and the First Church. Open free to the public in the Edward Everett Hale Chapel of the First Church in Boston, 64 Marlborough Street, at 8 p. m.

### Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Christian Symbolism" will be the subject of this forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Man in Nature," the first in a series of eight Lowell Institute lectures on "Shakespeare and the Nature of Man," by Dr. Theodore Spencer, associate professor in English at Harvard University. At the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 14**

**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM — TONIGHT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight with highest temperature today above freezing but falling to below freezing again tonight. Moderate winds.

**All New England States:** Little change in temperature tonight.

**Eastport to Block Island:** Small craft warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Provincetown.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 8:17 p. m.; height 7.6 feet.
Thursday, 8:37 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:59 p. m.

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FOURTH FLOOR FOR BOYS—STORE FOR MEN

# Stop 'Pathetic Wishful Thinking'

By Millicent Taylor
*Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25—If we are to win the war we Americans must stop our "pathetic wishful thinking" and build up "morale based on understanding." And to this warning John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, added: "Developing understanding is essentially an educational job."

Speaking to the 14,000 educators assembled here for the 72d annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators, Dr. Studebaker went on to describe education at this time "as a life and death matter."

"We'll go down unless we have it and have it streamlined, using every device we know to clarify problems. We can cut down on many things, but we cannot cut down on education," he declared.

The meeting addressed by Dr. Studebaker was one of several on morale building, which with aspects of health education formed the major subjects discussed in today's and yesterday's general sessions. This morning also a special program of music and historical drama was staged for the delegates by the Columbia Broadcasting System as part of its regular "school of the air" program, and tonight the general session, which is on the Far East, and is to be addressed by Chih Tsing-feng, Consul General of the Republic of China, and by Walter H. Judd, also an authority on Oriental affairs, will include music, Chinese pageantry, and a Chinese fashion show put on by Chinese children and adults of this city.

**"Complete Realism"**

In his discussion of morale building, United States Commissioner Studebaker further warned Americans that defenses cannot be prepared without personal inconvenience, that an all-out wartime program cannot be carried through until people are willing to forego peacetime pleasures and get rid of "old illusions of security."

Describing the Nazi "war of nerves" as a tactic that "confuses and drives the individual up and down emotionally from hope to despair until he no longer trusts anyone, least of all his own reason," the Commissioner stressed the importance of education in building understandings which will equip Americans with the stuff that made their forefathers hang on even in the snows and bitter cold of Valley Forge.

"There is no way to short-circuit the liberating process of understanding and yet to secure a morale capable of saving a democratic society; there is only the way of Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson and Horace Mann," he said.

In a paper on morale building by Sir Gerald Campbell, Director General, British Information Services, New York, and read by Godfrey Fisher, British Consul here, it was brought out that Britain had learned that when dangers and hardships come the adult population must have two major convictions:

1. That these hardships must be faced for the sake of preserving the essentials of their way of life; and
2. That everything reasonable and practical is being done to mitigate them.

Sir Gerald's paper brought out further that the best way to establish good moral defense is to make sure that everyone is doing something useful; to help the people to face things with "complete realism"—no false optimism and bogus reassurances; and to build up in them a deep conviction of the rightness of their cause. Only this last will carry the people through what Sir Gerald described as the "weary months" free of "blitz" when war becomes "a dreary instead of dramatic business."

In a discussion group on schools and religious education Edgar G. Doudna, Secretary of the State Board of Regents of Normal Schools, Madison, Wis., declared that morale building is really character building, and a fundamental responsibility of the schools. Ignorance, complacency, cocksureness—three qualities which he said were disclosed in Americans by their answers in the February Fortune poll, are, he declared, "character problems."

"The schools at least have an obligation to send out people who know something, who know how to learn, who know where to get information, and who can make some sort of objective answers to problems," he added, and that further "the whole pedagogy of gush, and sentiment, and easy living" had better be "thrown into the ash can and a stronger, sounder, saner philosophy of self-help, responsibility, and self-control be made the basis of school procedures." He would have, he said, not a return to the old imposed brutal discipline, but a "responsible freedom" and a "sound conditioning to the values of life."

**Help to Know Navy**

Speaking for the Navy, Lieut. Commander Paul C. Smith, Washington, D. C., urged his hearers not only to stress mathematics, the sciences, and manual subjects and to help young people know more about the Navy and its needs, but even more "to impress indelibly on the youth of America the absolute rightness of our way of life." Between a Nazi technologist and an American technologist, when considered simply as technologists, there might not be much difference, he said, but the difference in the outcome of the war would resolve itself into "the difference between the basic convictions—the ideals—over which the two technologists have been warring." The least we can do, therefore, is "to imbue our youth with a love of democracy, to seek to guide them to an unquenchable faith in the rightness of freedom and individual human dignity," he declared.

At a general session on health and national defense this morning Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford, paralleled an aspect of America's wartime effort with players training on the team, saying that the easiest way to lose a football game is to "break training."

"Anyone who thinks that a night club is a place to prepare for an all-out war has another think coming—if capable of another think," he said. He urged Americans to "rearrange their thinking" so that they become participants and fighters, not critics; "shoddy thinking in time of war, either at home or at the front, is worse than defective ammunition," he said.

Fitness, he pointed out, is a personal matter; health an individual problem, but each individual can do more to advance the common effort through advancing his own health than in any other direct way, and he said:

"Orderly lives, sound living, proper recreation, count from here on as never before. We need to shake off these cocktail, night-club and road-house years, with their loose thinking, loose habits, and health-destroying tendencies. Too much speed, too little control, wrecks lives as well as automobiles. We want help, not hindrance, from all, young and old. We must discard, too, our ideas of ease, and the idea which some young people have that the Government will take care of them."

## Things Enemy Aliens Mustn't Have

Associated Press

**Contraband Seized in Raids by FBI Agents**

**This is only a part of the guns, ammunition, cameras, short-wave radio sets, and other contraband taken from 70 Axis aliens rounded up in the Houston, Texas, area.**

# FBI Begins New Sweep of Enemy Aliens in West

Federal agents, continuing their nation-wide roundup of enemy aliens, moved into 46 forbidden areas in California today with orders to arrest or investigate any enemy aliens remaining.

Last midnight was the deadline for their evacuation.

Only the aged were permitted to stay. Others, 8,000 in all, had to leave their homes and businesses in the areas or face internment for the rest of the war.

Curfew areas covering nearly one-fourth of the State affected thousands of other aliens. They must have special permits to visit or work in these zones between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

A mass migration of Japanese farm workers to California's inland areas and even to other States was forecast. Operators of extensive agricultural products and sugar refineries told Government agencies they could use 20,000 Japanese workers because of the expected shortage of other labor.

"They are all seasonal jobs, and it offers no complete solution of the alien problem," said Richard N. Neustadt, Regional Director of Defense, Health and Welfare. "The only ones that would be wanted are agricultural laborers, and thousands of the enemy aliens are not farm workers."

**Vegetable Prices Soar**

The evacuation of alien Japanese and Italians from farms in the San Francisco Bay area was reflected on the San Francisco vegetable market. Celery, for instance, was up to $3 a crate, as against $2 last year at this time. Shipments were down nearly 40 per cent.

In the widespread series of raids, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, working in co-operation with local authorities, rounded up a new group of enemy aliens including 29 Germans, Japanese and Italians seized in 80 raids at Miami, Fla. Those taken into custody as being potentially dangerous included an Italian prince and a German Countess, both socially prominent along the Florida Gold Coast.

Special Agent R. G. Danner, who said the names would not be made public, reported the FBI seized short-wave radios, camera equipment and cameras. It was disclosed unofficially at Orange, N. J., however, that the former Countess Erica von Haacke of Germany was taken into custody by FBI agents in Palm Beach, Fla., as an enemy alien.

The wife of Abraham G. H. Reimold, President of the Woburn Degreasing Company of Kearny which is operating 60 per cent on war, the former Countess was wintering with her husband in Florida, her mother-in-law, Mrs. A. G. Reimold, said. She related how she was in their Orange home Monday night when Federal agents came and seized cameras, a gun, literature and other matter.

"I couldn't imagine what was happening when the men came, but they treated me with perfect courtesy."

**Husband Born in Indiana**

The former Countess, whose family owns the 70-room 500-year-old Silesian Castle Altwarthau was wed to Mr. Reimold in London in 1937. Mr. Reimold, a native of Indiana and a Yale graduate, was a lieutenant in the American Army in World War I, his mother said.

The FBI in Newark declined comment.

Meanwhile, E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the Newark office, said that 13 German and Italian aliens had been taken into custody in the vicinity of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at Paterson, N. J., for possession of contraband articles. Revolvers and rifles( ammunition, cameras, short-wave receivers and enemy propaganda were confiscated, Mr. Conroy said.

In raids at New Orleans on German, Japanese, and Italian aliens, Federal agents arrested 13 persons and confiscated munitions and other equipment.

J. E. Clegg, FBI agent in charge of Louisiana, said the arrests brought to 43 the number arrested in Louisiana since war was declared.

At Dallas, Texas, local officers and FBI agents rounded up more than 50 enemy aliens and seized great quantities of contraband during all-night raids in Dallas County, Police Chief J. M. Welch said.

# Torpedoing of Norwegian Ship Off Coast Brings Total to 25

*By the Associated Press*

The United States Navy announced today that the Norwegian Freighter Blink had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic Coast.

No details of the torpedoing were made available. The announcement said merely, "The Blink, a Norwegian freighter, has been torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic Coast, the Navy Department today announced."

In Baltimore, six men, the only known survivors of the Blink, told haltingly of their 66-hour fight for life in a swamped lifeboat in rough, shark-infested seas.

The 2,700-ton freighter was torpedoed without warning with a probable loss of 24 lives.

The six were brought to Baltimore on an unidentified vessel last week and taken to the U. S. Marine Hospital. There were no Americans in the mixed crew.

The Navy disclosed yesterday that torpedoes ripped into the 8,103-ton Cities Service Empire, of New York, a few hours after announcing the loss of the 5,287-ton Republic of Houston, Texas. Sixteen seamen were reported killed or missing in these attacks. Fifty-seven were rescued.

These latest attacks with the Blink brought to 25 the officially announced number of ships torpedoed off the United States coast since Axis U-boats began activity Jan. 14. Fourteen were tankers.

Eight tankers were sunk, damaged or beached and large oil installations were shelled in the Dutch West Indies, where important producing areas are located.

Landing of 28 survivors from the Republic and 29 from the Cities Service Empire followed closely the arrival at Jacksonville, Fla., last week of 18 survivors of the torpedoed tanker Pan Massachusetts, in which 20 seamen probably were lost.

The Cities Service Empire's captain, William J. Jerman, of Upper Darby, Pa., was among the fatalities. The Republic's captain, Albert H. Anderson, of Houston, was rescued.

Seamen who swam frantically to outdistance oil-fed flames that spread over the waters barely glimpsed the warcraft that fired torpedoes into the Republic and the Cities Service Empire without any advance warning or signals. Three explosives tore into the Cities Service Empire.

## Venezuela Protests

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Government has protested strongly to Germany over the sinking of the Venezuelan tanker Monagas by a submarine.

Foreign Minister Parra Perez instructed this country's charge d'affaires in Switzerland to forward the protest to the German Government.

At the same time officials at Puerto Carupano, on Venezuela's eastern seacoast, ordered a blackout to offset the probability of new submarine attacks such as those which sank several shallow-draft crude oil tankers used in the shuttle service to Aruba's offshore refineries, and the shelling of the island itself last week.

## Freighter Safe

HAVANA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Cuban Navy headquarters announced yesterday the sugar freighter Kofresi, which Monday night was reported torpedoed off the south coast of Cuba, is safe at a United States port unloading her cargo.

# California Antiaircraft Guns Fire on Strange Object in Air

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (AP)—Anti-aircraft guns thundered over the metropolitan area early today for the first time in the war, but hours later what they were shooting at remained a military secret.

An unidentified object moving slowly down the coast from Santa Monica was variously reported as a balloon and an airplane. Some observers claimed to have seen two planes over Long Beach.

Army intelligence, although uncommunicative, scoffed at reports of civilian observers that as many as 200 planes were over the area.

There were no reports of bombing, but several instances of damaged property from antiaircraft shells.

Wailing air raid sirens at 2:25 a. m. (PWT) awakened most of the Metropolitan Area's 3,000,000 citizens. A few minutes later, they were treated to a gigantic Fourth-of-July-like display as huge searchlights flashed along a 10-mile front to the south, converging on a single spot high in the sky.

Moments later the anti-aircraft guns opened up, throwing a sheet of steel skyward. Tracer bullets and exploding shells lit the sky.

Three Japanese, two men and a woman, were seized by police at the Beach City of Venice on suspicion of signaling with flashlights near the pier. They were removed to F. B. I. headquarters, where Richard B. Hood, local chief, said "At the request of Army authorities, we have nothing to say."

An official source which declined to be quoted directly told the Associated Press that U. S. Army planes quickly went into action. However, just before dawn, another official said no United States craft had gone in pursuit because of danger from their own antiaircraft fire. He said anti-aircraft gunners reported seeing unidentified planes.

All of Southern California from the San Joaquin Valley to the Mexican border was blacked out. Los Angeles doused its lights first, at 2:25 a. m. San Diego, just 17 miles from the border, did not receive its lights out order until 3:05 a. m.

Unofficial sources said Army officials at Riverside, 40 miles east of Los Angeles, ordered the blackout.

## 'Petticoat Ponzi' Jailed From Eight to 12 Years

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Eyerts Carr, revealed by police records as a "Petticoat Ponzi" with a half-century career, was sentenced today to serve eight to 12 years in prison on her plea of no defense to eight charges of obtaining money under false pretense.

Prosecutor William A. Wachenfeld of Essex County has estimated Mrs. Carr obtained $1,000,000 in coast-to-coast operations.

## Millikan Honored

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (AP)—The American Education award was conferred last night upon Dr. Robert A. Millikan, noted cosmic ray researcher and President of the California Institute of Technology.

The award is presented annually by the American Association of School Administrators, the National Education Association and affiliated bodies. Previous recipients have included Jane Addams, noted social worker; Dr. William Lyon Phelps, former President of Yale University; Lorado Taft, sculptor, and Walter J. Damrosch, noted musician.

# Shelling 'Political Warfare?'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt described the shelling of a California refinery by a submarine on the night of Feb. 22 as an example of political warfare, telling a press conference, however, that it might react in a way opposite than was intended.

Asked for comment on the submarine's appearance near Goleta, Calif., while he was making a radio address to the country, Mr. Roosevelt said the best comment was what somebody had remarked—that it was an excellent example of political warfare.

It was, too, he said, and then added that the reaction might not be what was expected. He did not elaborate on that point.

Mr. Roosevelt answered in the negative a question whether he had any information from the Navy on what had happened to the submarine. Grinning, he remarked that probably it was under water.

"Under water voluntarily?" a reported inquired.

Probably, he replied.

## Tokyo Toots Horn

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Tokyo press had a field day of propaganda today over the shelling of the California coast Monday night by a Japanese submarine, and the newspaper Asahi told the Japanese people New York had ordered a blackout immediately.

There has been no blackout of New York's glittering lights.

Kokumin said the attack disclosed such weakness that "occupation of the United States mainland no longer is in the realm of dreams."

It added that "Panama's fate may soon be hanging in the balance."

Nichi Nichi told its readers the attack "must have been a terrible spiritual blow to the American people."

## Mexicans Alert

WITH MEXICAN ARMY PACIFIC COASTAL OBSERVATION POST, Feb. 25 (AP)—Mexican naval, air and land forces stationed south of the international boundary line were placed under special alert orders following a Japanese submarine shelling attack near Santa Barbara, Calif.

Huge bombers from the United States naval base at San Diego could be observed on inspection flights near the northern boundary of Mexico, while Mexican planes carried the search far to the south.

During the day, Mexican and United States military authorities conferred at Tia Juana, Mexico, and perfected coastal defense plans for use in emergencies.

## $500 Mistake

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—The enemy submarine which poured shells into an oil field on the night of Feb. 22 in the first attack upon United States soil in the present war caused damage of only $500.

Oil field officials estimated the loss as land, sea and air forces kept sharp vigil for a possible reappearance of the undersea craft, described by eye-witnesses as monstrous. The attack occurred during President Roosevelt's war chat. Afterwards the submarine disappeared in the darkness, headed southward.

## *President Thanks Newfoundland For Help to Wrecked U. S. Vessels*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—In appreciation of their assistance to the survivors of the Destroyer Truxtun and Supply Ship Pollux, which ran aground and broke up on the coast of Newfoundland, President Roosevelt sent this message to the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland:

"I have just learned of the magnificent and courageous work you rendered and of the sacrifices you made in rescuing and caring for the personnel of the United States ships which grounded on your shores. As Commander-in-Chief and on behalf of the Navy and as President of the United States on behalf of our citizens I wish to express my most grateful appreciation of your heroic action which is typical of the history of your proud sea-faring community."

## Villagers Save 43

ST. JOHN'S Newfoundland, Feb. 25 (AP)—Forty-three survivors of the United States Destroyer Truxtun and the U. S. Naval Supply Ship Pollux owed their lives today to the hardihood of men, women and children from the Village of St. Lawrence who rigged up a bosun's chair in defiance of the storm that smashed the ships, and pulled the seamen to safety over a 200-foot cliff.

The survivors were hospitalized in Argentia at a U. S. naval base across the bay from the place where the vessels were wrecked with the loss of at least 189 men.

The story of the rescue was the first report of the number of men saved. Yesterday's announcement from Washington merely estimated the number of casualties.

Word that the two ships were in distress brought the villagers of St. Lawrence to the scene from across three miles of snow-covered, wind-swept hills.

They found a cluster of men clinging to a cliff and began hauling them to the top with the bosun's chair, a rough wooden seat slung from a rope.


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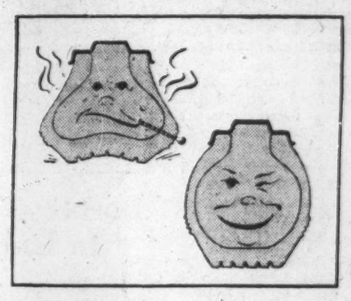
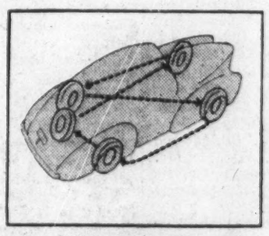
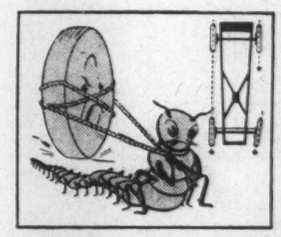
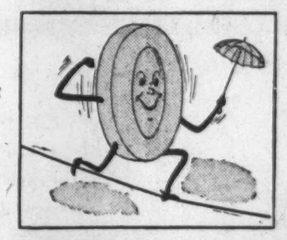
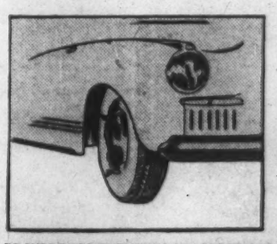
DISTINCTIVE
style—quality—appearance
All three are yours at no extra cost . . . the Simpson way! Every Simpson suit or coat is designed and cut to meet your personal needs and specifications. Each is specifically tailored to your own measurements for a perfect, comfortable fit. Let a trained Simpson Representative show you America's widest choice of fine fabrics and styles for Spring.
J. B. SIMPSON, Inc.
831 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois
Display rooms in principal cities
Consult city headings for address of nearest representative

Esso Dealers' air gauges have been checked for accuracy

YOUR ESSO DEALER
can and will help you to make your tires *last!* He knows that tires 30% under-inflated rob you of one-quarter of your possible mileage. *One mile in four!* And a recent check showed that nine out of every ten air standards are *inaccurate!*
So your Esso Dealer has had *his* air gauge tested and, if necessary, adjusted to give the exact pressure needed. Further, he has a special chart showing the car-maker's tire pressure recommendations for *your* car. And he'll be glad to give you a ready reference memo card, which shows proper pressures for your tires, both front and back.
Here are other services that lengthen tire mileage:

SWITCH WHEELS EVERY 3,000-5,000 MILES. If you have no spare, move front tires straight back and shift rear tires to opposite sides in front.

CHECK WHEEL ALIGNMENT PERIODICALLY. Watch for uneven or spotty wear. Tires out of line literally drag sidewise at every revolution.

REPAIR SMALL CUTS. Even a tiny cut can work right through and ruin a tire. Have tires examined frequently and repaired.

KEEP WHEELS AND TIRES IN BALANCE. Whenever tire and tube are removed from rim, have wheel balanced again to avoid uneven wear.
HOW YOU CAN HELP:
1. Refrain from high speed driving.
2. Accelerate and brake slowly.
3. Avoid scuffing against curbs.
4. Never drive on a flat.
5. Don't get oil or grease on tires.
6. Let your Esso Dealer check tire pressures at least once a week.

BE SURE TIRES AND TUBES ARE PROPERLY MOUNTED. Use proper tools to prevent damaging tire bead or pinching the inner tube.
OIL IS AMMUNITION — USE IT WISELY!
ESSO DEALER
CARE SAVES WEAR
COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## Women Hear Heating-Fuel Shortage Acute

Mrs. William W. Kirlin, Liaison Officer of the Public Information Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said today that there was a definite and acute heating-fuel shortage, with not enough fuel oil on hand to last much beyond March 1.

Speaking at a meeting of the Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts in Boston this afternoon, Mrs. Kirlin announced that not enough tankers were getting through to our Atlantic ports and that rail transportation was insufficient to prevent the shortage.

"We are now using per month in New England alone more than 32,000,000 barrels, each containing 42 gallons of fuel oil. The people are urged at once to set house thermostats 10 points lower and to close off any rooms not in daily use," she said.

**Waste Salvage**

The Committee on Public Safety, according to Mrs. Kirlin, is giving continual attention to the salvage of waste materials in the home.

The Committee itself, she pointed out, is not a collection agency, but it does urge the diverting of every bit of scrap paper and metal to the normal channels of trade through junk dealers or else through an established charity such as the Morgan Memorial, the Salvation Army, the Boy Scouts, etc.

"Civilians are not asked by the Committee to donate the waste material," she added. "All we ask is that they do not simply throw it into the trash barrel but sell it to a junk man."

"If anyone prefers to give it, of course," she went on, "she may do so through some charitable organization with facilities for taking care of it."

**Contact Committee**

"If there seems to be no such channel in your community," she advised, "you should get in touch with your local Salvage Committee chairman, and you will probably find that the Boy Scouts or groups of school students are aiding in this work and will be glad to collect what you have."

On the question of whether waste materials sold to a junk dealer would reach proper defense channels, Mrs. Kirlin said, "Junk dealers are under Government supervision and can only dispose of their waste to industries which have Government priorities for war business."

Mrs. Kirlin also spoke of the reorganization of the Massachusetts Civilian Defense Corps, announced yesterday, by which the corps becomes a semi-military organization subject to rules and regulations issued by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham and to court martial for disobedience or improper conduct, with dismissal as the maximum penalty.

**George Rowell Speaks**

George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, was another speaker at the afternoon session. "We, as Republicans, have a plain duty in the coming year to extend to the President in the war effort of the country complete co-operation," he said, "but at the same time and as a corollary of this co-operation, we have an equal duty to give to him the benefit of the constructive criticism which free-thinking Americans have always supplied to their leaders in time of emergency."

"Our course as Americans is plain," he said. "Let us, through these trying years, build a stronger, better Republican Party in order that we may, no matter what may come, preserve for our children the form of government and party system which our forefathers gave to us."

Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Executive Secretary of the Consumers Division of the Committee on Public Safety, spoke on "Consumer Problems," and Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, presided.

**Aiding 'Bundles' Benefit**

**Miss Priscilla A. Blumer of Boston (left) and Miss Diana Bird of East Walpole, photographed at a tea given yesterday by Mrs. George Hopper Fitch at her home at 10a Louisburg Square, Boston, for those who are assisting at the exhibit of antiques and British Crown Jewel replicas in aid of Bundles for America, Inc., and Bundles for Britain, Inc. The exhibit will be part of the New England Antiques Exposition at the Copley-Plaza March 2 through March 5. Miss Blumer and Miss Bird are shown seated on a Venetian bench, circa 1720.**

## 'America in Action' Is Theme Of Women's Clubs on March 13

"America in Action" is to be the theme of the conference planned by the Department of International Relations of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs for Friday, March 13, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

Speakers at the morning session, which opens at 10 o'clock with an invocation by Mrs. David A. Westcott, Federation President, will include Herbert G. Sonthoff, graduate of Berlin University and former Attache at the American Consulate in that City. He speaks on "Life Under the Swastika." Geraldine Townsend Fitch will prove that "The Far East Is not so Far" in her talk, which she bases upon her experiences in covering China for years by sedan chair, rice boat, and cart. She is a close friend of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, and a past President of the American Association of University Women in Shanghai.

"Russia 1942" by Michael Karpovitch is the third talk of the morning Professor Karpovitch is at Harvard University now, and was at one time a Cabinet member of the Kerensky Government in Moscow.

After a luncheon and "songfest" in which Raphaela Plasmati, Mary Wilson, Thalia Cantaro, and Andrew Visocchi will take part in costume, the afternoon session will be addressed by Herbert Black, War Desk Editor of the Boston Globe on the subject, "Washington Calling."

The final speaker on the program will be Carl Joachim Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard, who will discuss "False Rumors, Propaganda, and You." A Director of Radio Research, Professor Friedrich is an authority on propaganda techniques.

The Committee, of which Mrs. Max Ulin is Chairman, announces that luncheon reservations are limited to 300 and that they are in charge of Mrs. Harold Given, 217 Forest Street, Winchester. Reservations must be made before March 9

## Dorothy Thompson In Hub April 14

Dorothy Thompson will speak in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening, April 14, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the New England Farm and Garden Association. Announcement of the lecture was made today by Mrs. James M. Newell, Chairman of the Association's entertainment committee which is planning the event. Proceeds will aid the organization's work for women in rural areas.

Assisting Mrs. Newell in the arrangements for the lecture are Mrs. Oliver Andrews, Mrs. Theodore E. Brown, Mrs. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Jr., Mrs. Frank A. Day, Jr., Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity, Mrs. Samuel J. Newman, Mrs. Charles F. Rowley, Mrs. William J. Underwood, and Mrs. Irving C. Wright. Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the Association, is an ex-officio member of the committee.

The date when tickets will go on sale at Symphony Hall and at the Farm and Garden Shop, 39 Newbury Street, will be announced later.

## Tributes Paid To Lowell Mason

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Lowell Mason, first Superintendent of Public School Music in the United States, was observed in a special service by Boston University this noon, under the leadership of Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the University's college of music.

Mr. Mason began his career as Superintendent of Public School Music in Boston in 1838, continuing through 1845, Professor Smith pointed out. "Mason's educational procedures spread throughout the land by his work with his Boston Academy of Music, his musical conventions, and his musical normal institutes," he added. "After Mason became the first Superintendent of Public School Music in Boston, other cities and States followed with the same plan.

"Mason took the old Psalmody of the churches out of use and introduced hymn tunes of his own and of his colleagues," he continued.

Professor Smith described Mr. Mason's work. "It is estimated," he said, "that he taught during 25 years most of the vocal masters and well-trained music teachers for all the United States. In 1850, he had 1,176 men and women from all sections of the country studying in his classes, and those of George J. Webb, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, and George F. Root."

## Annual Home Day Program For Malden

"Wasted Woman Power" is the subject upon which Dr. Lawrence Gould will address the Old and New Club of Malden at its Annual American Home Day next Tuesday.

At a meeting to be held at 10:30 a. m. in the Centre Methodist Church vestry he will be one of a group of speakers, which will also include Miss Helen Ball on "Personality Through Speech" and Miss Laura Lorensen on "Magic of the Potter's Hand."

An exhibition of Majolica pottery, Tiffany glass, and Irish Belleek china is being arranged by Mrs. William E. Tobin, Mrs. Frederick S. Thompson, Mrs. Edmund J. Lonergan, Mrs. Harold C. Lockrison, and Mrs. Raymond Blanchard.

Tickets for luncheon, which will be served at 12:30 o'clock, are in charge of Mrs. Stewart Allen and Mrs. Warren J. Ramsdell.

The American Home Committee includes Mrs. Charles E. England, chairman, Mrs. George M. Graham, Mrs. Charles G. Hall, Mrs. C. E. D. Margeson, Mrs. Arthur F. Thompson, Mrs. Nicholas Gallagher, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Ramsdell, Mrs. Louis E. Dexter, Mrs. Fred E. Sprague, Mrs. Fred J. Moxham, Mrs. I. Waldron Shannon, Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Mrs. Eugene Thoresen, and Mrs. George F. Wenrich.

## Arlington Branch Of British Relief

At the March 9 meeting of the Arlington Branch of the British War Relief Society, the Rev. John Nicol Mark of the Arlington Unitarian Church will be a guest at luncheon and will speak briefly to the group about the value of its work.

This branch holds an all-day meeting each Monday, and is making a special plea for volunteers to help in the work it is doing. This includes knitting, sewing, mending of worn garments, making food for sale, and soliciting contributions for the Seeds for Britain fund.

They stress particularly the need in Britain now for warm clothing as an aid in keeping up the morale of these Allies, and they ask for a renewed search of closets and trunks for clothing suitable for repair at the headquarters, 7 Mystic Street.

**Youthful Sponsor of Naval Patrol Craft**

**Fredericka E. Castle, daughter of Mrs. George Tenanty of West Newton, will act as sponsor of the PC 463, one of two fast naval patrol craft to be launched at the George Lawley Sons Shipyard, Neponset, on Friday, Feb. 28. She is shown here with her brother, Stephen Tenanty.**

## Two New Patrol Boats to Be Launched

**Patrol Boats to Be Launched**—Two speedy patrol boats will be launched Friday morning at the George Lawley Sons shipyard and will be assigned to units protecting the north Atlantic seaboard, the First Naval District headquarters announced today.

A 12-year-old girl, Fredericka E. Castle, of Newton, niece of the yard's steel superintendent, will sponsor the PC-463; Mrs. Edward Fleming of Weymouth, wife of the resident inspector of the shipyard, will sponsor the PC-464.

A defense bond campaign among the more than 1,000 employees will be inaugurated coincident with the launchings. The management has predicted that purchases of more than $100,000 will be pledged on the first day of the drive.

**Still Carrying On**—A machine

**War Activities in New England**

planer that smoothed deck plates for the Monitor, Civil War ironclad vessel, is busy at work in Providence, R. I., on orders for its fourth war, the Regional Office of the War Production Board reported today.

Use of the faithful veteran is symbolic of the way that many machine tools, long past the ordinary retirement age, are being called upon to aid in the war effort, the WPB pointed out. Another planer, still operated by a company in Lynn, Mass., was described by the office as the hit of a display at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1903. The Board has conducted a survey in factories to discover old machines, some of them standing idle, that could be used in war material production.

**Connecticut Town Ready** — The town of Kent, Conn., with a total population of only 1,200 persons, has a fire-fighting crew numbering close to 500, many of whom are students at the Kent and South Kent Schools, boys' preparatory institutions. Robert Nisbit, well-known artist, who had a large part in organizing the force, says, "It's none too big because incendiary bombs could start destructive wood fires. The only way to deal with incendiary bombs," he added, "is to have firemen everywhere—men, women, and children putting out fires as fast as they start."

Virtually all the volunteers sleep with boots, buckets, brooms and other equipment at their bedside.

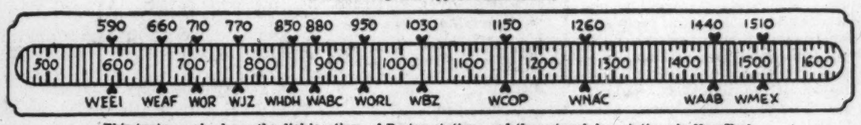
**Navy Supply Corps School Graduates**—Among the 251 men graduating from the Navy Supply School at Harvard University Friday will be Lieut. Commander Fernando Raul Romero of the Peruvian Novy. The brief graduation exercises will mark the completion of an intensive five-month course in the duties of Supply Corps officers afloat and ashore. Among Lieut. Commander Romero's classmates will be graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy, officers of the U. S. Coast Guard, and officers of the Naval Reserve.

**Plane Crash Investigated** — An Army board of inquiry today began an investigation into the fatal injury of Second Lieutenant Dennis J. Dowling in the plunge of a P-40 pursuit plane into the ocean off Scituate, Mass., yesterday afternoon. The Lieutenant, whose home formerly was in Whitestone, was married two weeks ago and was living in Winthrop. He was flying in formation with two other planes about three miles off shore when his craft fell into the water.

**Bid for Roxbury Hospital Received**—The Veterans Administration in Washington has received a $1,250,000 low bid for construction of a new veterans hospital in West Roxbury, Mass. It was submitted by Columbia Engineering Co., Baltimore, which did not, officials said, attach to its bid a certified check or government bond in the amount of 25 per cent of the bid as required. There was no decision on whether the bid would be considered. Other low bidders were John Bowen Co., Boston, $1,303,900 and N. Spinelli & Co., Boston, $1,336,000.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 David Harum: sk... | 'Orphans of Divorce': sk. | "Against the Storm"... | Mutual Goes Calling.... | Sports and music..... |
| 3:15 Interview..... | Honeymoon Hill: sketch | "Ma Perkins": sketch.... | Mutual Goes Calling.... | Sports and music..... |
| 3:30 News: "Snapshots". | John's Other Wife: sk.. | Pepper Young's Family.. | "It's Dance Time"..... | Sports and music..... |
| 3:45 "Home Planning".. | Just Plain Bill: sketch... | "Vic and Sade": sketch. | Gordon Garland..... | Sports and music..... |
| 4:00 Music Without Words | Arthur Tracy, songs.... | "Backstage Wife": sk.... | Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese | Sports and music..... |
| 4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's | Studio speaker..... | "Stella Dallas": serial.... | Ambassador..... | Sports and music..... |
| 4:30 Musical Camera.... | Studio speaker..... | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Sports Matinee..... | "Harper House": drama |
| 4:45 Press News..... | News; Adventure Stories | "Young Widder Brown"... | Boake Carter, news.... | "Melody Mirror"..... |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk. | J. Dalton, Cowboy songs | "When a Girl Marries"... | Sports Matinee..... | "Melody Mirror"..... |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs"... | "Little Orphan Annie"... | "Portia Faces Life"..... | "In the Future": serial.. | "Melody Mirror"..... |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills"..... | Superman: sketch..... | "We, the Abbotts"..... | Jack Armstrong, stories | "Melody Mirror"..... |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix": sketch.... | "Musical Roundup"..... | "Captain Midnight"... | News Service..... |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news | News; Herb Lewis, songs. | News Service..... | Prayer; Dinner Concert | Don Polvere's Orchestra |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper..... | Lum 'n' Abner..... | Sports Roundup..... | Dinner Concert; Talk.... | The Town Crier..... |
| 6:30 Frank Parker, songs | Sports Digest; Music.... | Musical Rendezvous.... | News Service..... | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas..... | Col. Robert L. Whipple. | Memory Lane..... | Sports results..... |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"... | "Easy Aces": comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.. | Langworth Concert Orch. |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.. | "Mr. Keen": sketch.... | News of the World..... | Sam Brewer, news; Music | Five Star News; talk... |
| 7:30 Kay Thompson and | The Great Gildersleeve.. | Mickey Alpert's Orch.... | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Kay Kyser's Orchestra... |
| 7:45 Company..... | The Great Gildersleeve.. | Concert Miniatures.... | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | The Alpineers..... |
| 8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek": | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | "Adventures of the Thin | "Sizing Up the News"... | Dept. of Justice..... |
| 8:15 sketch..... | Kelly, m. c..... | Man": dramatic sketch | Baritone and organ.... | Irish Melodies..... |
| 8:30 Drama, with Jean | "Manhattan at Mid- | "Uncle Walter's Dog | Listener's Theater: Yale | "About Today": news |
| 8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis | night": dramatic sketch | House"..... | U. dramatic series | drama..... |
| 9:00 Star Theater: Fred | Frontline Headlines.... | Eddie Cantor; Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news... | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 Allen, K. Baker, | Leighton Noble's Orch... | Shore; orchestra..... | News Service..... | Album: recordings.... |
| 9:30 Portland Hoffa, | Cab Calloway's Quizzicale | "Mr. District Attorney": | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Classical Album..... |
| 9:45 guests; orchestra | Cab Calloway's Quizzicale | dramatic sketch; orch. | Mme. Maxim Litvinoff... | Classical Album..... |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | American Melody Hour.. | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing.. | Five Star News..... |
| 10:15 Great Moments in | American Melody Hour.. | Musical Knowledge ... | Ensign Kenneth Leake.. | Local sports..... |
| 10:30 Music: "Carmen"... | News commentators.... | Kay Kyser's College of | Jerry Wayne, songs.... | Local sports..... |
| 10:45 News; Sports..... | Income Tax Facts..... | Musical Knowledge | Dean Austin Pardue.... | Local sports..... |
| 11:00 News Analysis..... | News; Music..... | News Service..... | Dance Orchestra..... | Local sports..... |
| 11:15 Weather; Music.... | "Music You Want"..... | Local news; music..... | Dance Orchestra..... | Local sports..... |
| 11:30 Master Works of | "Music You Want"..... | Authors' Playhouse; | "Adventures in Melody": | Day's End; music..... |
| 11:45 Music; orchestra.. | "Music You Want"..... | dramatizations..... | orchestra; vocalist.... | Day's End; News..... |

### *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock.... | Organ recital..... | "Musical Clock"..... | ..... |
| 7:15 Uncle Elmer..... | Musical Clock; news.... | News comment..... | "Musical Clock"..... | ..... |
| 7:30 Music; news..... | Reveille Roundup..... | Network program; Fiesta | News Service..... | ..... |
| 7:45 News; War Summ'ry | News..... | Musical Clock..... | Organ recital..... | ..... |
| 8:00 News of the World | News Roundup..... | News Service..... | "Eight Bells": music.... | Five Star News..... |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot..... | Chet Gaylord, songs.... | George & Dixie; news... | Morning Watch..... | "Post Exchange"..... |
| 8:30 Carl Moore: variety | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup"..... | Morning Varieties..... | "Post Exchange"..... |
| 8:45 program; News.... | Toast: popular music.. | "Musical Roundup"..... | Morning Varieties..... | Cowboy songs..... |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.. | News; recorded music.. | News and Rhythm..... | News Service..... | Studio Program..... |
| 9:15 School of the Air.... | Breakfast Club..... | Food news..... | "The Merry-Go-Round"... | Studio Program..... |
| 9:30 School of the Air.... | Breakfast Club..... | Concert Internationale.. | "The Merry-Go-Round"... | "Morning Pickup": orch. |
| 9:45 Dramatic sketch.... | Shopping news..... | "Musical Roundup"..... | Government reports..... | "Morning Pickup": orch. |
| 10:00 Hymn recital..... | "Musical Millwheel"..... | "Bess Johnson"..... | New England Cupboard.. | Studio speaker..... |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge.... | News; Music..... | "Bachelor's Children"... | Australian news..... | "Handy Andy"..... |
| 10:30 "Stepmother": sk.. | Musical program..... | "Help Mate": drama.... | "Singing Strings"..... | "Shopping With You"... |
| 10:45 WEEI Food Fair.... | "String Time"..... | "Road of Life"..... | Voice of the Poultryman | "Shopping With You"... |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor.... | Mildred Carlson..... | "Story of Mary Marlin" | News commentator..... | Talk; Western Songs.... |
| 11:15 Man I Married..... | Church in the Wildwood | "Right to Happiness": sk. | Ruth Moss Interviews... | John Kiley, J. McMaster |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons".. | Two Men and a Girl... | "The Bartons": sketch.. | Melody Strings..... | Henry King's Orch..... |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny"..... | Music; Talk: K. Ivers... | "David Harum": sketch | Choir Loft..... | News Service..... |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk.. | News; Hum and Strum... | "Gene and Glenn"..... | John B. Hughes, news... | "Rhythm Revue"; sports |
| 12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch | "Judy and Jane"..... | "Kaleidoscope"..... | Defense; agriculture.... | The Town Crier..... |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent"..... | National Farm and Home | Singin' Sam..... | "Italian Melodies"..... | Concert Melodies..... |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday".. | Hour: Washington News | Radio Playhouse..... | "Italian Melodies"..... | "The Monitor News"... |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful"... | "Baukhage Talking"... | News Service..... | "I'll Find My Way"..... | "Musical Mailbox"..... |
| 1:15 Serial drama..... | Agriculture news..... | "Musical Roundup"..... | "Government Girl"..... | "Musical Mailbox"..... |
| 1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch | Contrast in Rhythm.... | Marjorie Mills: house- | "Front Page Farrell"... | "Words and Music"..... |
| 1:45 "Road of Life"..... | War news..... | hold talk..... | Music Shop: orch.; songs | Les Sweetland, songs... |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch.... | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | 'Light of the World': sk. | Cedric Foster, news..... | Victory program..... |
| 2:15 Dramatic sketch.... | College Life and the War | "The Mystery Man": sk. | Colonial Network Orch... | Victory program..... |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley..... | Rakov's Orchestra..... | "Valiant Lady": sketch.. | School of the Air..... | Ruth Cevalt, songs..... |
| 2:45 Kate Hopkins..... | Rakov's Orchestra..... | "Grimm's Daughter": sk. | School of the Air..... | News Service..... |
| 3:00 "David Harum": sk. | 'Orphans of Divorce': sk. | "Against the Storm": sk. | "Mutual Goes Calling"... | Sports and music..... |
| 3:15 United We Stand... | "Honeymoon Hill": sk... | "Ma Perkins": sketch.... | "Mutual Goes Calling"... | Sports and music..... |
| 3:30 News; Snapshots.... | "John's Other Wife": sk. | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Camp Grant in Review; | Sports and music..... |
| 3:45 Interview..... | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch. | music; interviews; sk... | Sports and music..... |
| 4:00 J. A. C. F. Auer.... | Club Matinee; variety... | 'Backstage Wife': sketch | Colonial Network Orch.. | Sports and music..... |
| 4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's | Club Matinee; variety... | "Stella Dallas": sketch.. | Sports Matinee..... | Sports and music..... |
| 4:30 Musical Camera.... | Club Matinee; variety... | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Sports Matinee..... | "Harper House": drama |
| 4:45 Press News..... | News; Adventure stories | "Young Widder Brown"... | Boake Carter, news.... | "Melody Mirror"..... |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk. | Cowboy songs..... | "When a Girl Marries"... | Sports Matinee..... | "Melody Mirror"..... |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs"... | "Little Orphan Annie"... | "Portia Faces Life"..... | Dramatic Serial..... | "Melody Mirror"..... |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills"..... | Transcribed music..... | "We, the Abbotts"..... | "Jack Armstrong": sk.... | "Melody Mirror"..... |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines.. | "Tom Mix"..... | "Musical Roundup"..... | 'Capt. Midnight': drama | News Service..... |
| 6:00 News comment..... | News; Herb Lewis, songs | News Service..... | Prayer; Dinner Concert.. | Dance orchestra..... |
| 6:15 J. C. Richdale..... | Lum 'n' Abner..... | Sports Roundup..... | Dinner Concert..... | The Town Crier..... |
| 6:30 Sports; Music..... | Sports Digest; Music.... | "Musical Roundup"..... | News Service..... | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today.... | Lowell Thomas, news.... | "Musical Rendezvous"... | Memory Lane..... | Sports results..... |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"... | "Easy Aces": sketch.... | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.. | Langworth Concert Orch. |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.. | "Mr. Keen": sketch.... | News of the World..... | Red Nichols' Or.; sports | Five Star News..... |
| 7:30 "Maudie's Diary"... | Al Pearce's Gang..... | "Continentally Yours"... | Orgin Tucker's Orchestra | Orgin Tucker's Orchestra |
| 7:45 dramatic sketch.... | Al Pearce's Gang..... | Musical program..... | "Inside of Sports"..... | Alfredo Antonini's Orch. |
| 8:00 'Death Valley Days' | "Service With a Smith"... | Frank Morgan, Fanny | Alfred Wallenstein's Sin- | Dance orchestra..... |
| 8:15 'Death Valley Days' | Garry Moore, m. c..... | Brice, guests, orchestra | fonietta..... | Fireside Time..... |
| 8:30 "Archie"; comedy: | Dramatic sketch..... | The Aldrich Family: | "For Your Information" | Babette, songs..... |
| 8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis | Dramatic sketch..... | dramatic sketch..... | Raymond Gram Swing.... | Negro Spirituals..... |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur | America's Town Meeting: | Music Hall: Bing | Gabriel Heatter, news... | "Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 program..... | "How Will Youth Face | Crosby; Mary Martin; | News Service..... | Album": records.... |
| 9:30 "Big Town"..... | the Future?" | Jerry Lester; Muse | Bob Crosby's Orchestra.. | Classical Album..... |
| 9:45 "Big Town"..... | America's Town Meeting | Maids; guests; orch. | Overseas Press Club of | Classical Album..... |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | Charlie Barnett's Orch.. | Rudy Vallee Show: John | America: Sumner Welles: | Five Star News..... |
| 10:15 "First Line": De- | Attuck's Chorus..... | Barrymore; guests | M. Litvinoff; Gen. Si- | Xavier Cugat's Orchestra |
| 10:30 fense program.... | War extra..... | Frank Fay; Bob Hannon, | korski; Alex. Loudon... | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:45 News; Sports..... | 'A to Z in Novelty': talk | songs; orchestra; guests | Philharmonic Chorus.... | Dance orchestra..... |
| 11:00 News analysis..... | News; Music..... | News Service..... | Bunny Berrigan's Orch.. | Dramatic sketch..... |
| 11:15 Weather; Music.... | "Music You Want"..... | Local news; male quartet | Bunny Berrigan's Orch.. | Dramatic sketch..... |
| 11:30 Master Works of | "Music You Want"..... | "Joe and Mabel": com- | J. B. Priestley; recorded | Day's End; music..... |
| 11:45 Music; Orchestra.. | "Music You Want"..... | edy drama..... | Songs for Marching Men | Day's End; news..... |

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc**

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

**WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)**

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

### *Today on Short Waves*

London—5:30 p. m.—Women in Wartime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—10:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Second Act of "The Bartered Bride." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.**

## Rules Go Out On Marrying By Selectees

Men who have married recently will experience considerable difficulty in obtaining deferment from military service with Uncle Sam on such a basis, according to an announcement today from Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service for Massachusetts.

Those who married between Sept. 16, 1940, and Dec. 7, 1941, inclusive, if specifically for the purpose of obtaining deferment on such a basis, are doomed to disappointment, he said. Those who married since the declaration of war take virtually the status of single men as far as Selective Service is concerned.

Hints of such regulations applying to those seeking deferment because of dependents have come frequently from Washington since war was declared, and the national headquarters has now begun the distribution of Selective Service regulations which contain the amendments necessitated by war.

The section covering deferments by reason of dependency is of particular importance because of the change of conditions on which deferment is granted, it is said.

"If the status on which the registrant's claim for dependency is based is acquired between Sept. 16, 1940, and Dec. 7, 1941, both dates inclusive," General Erickson said, "the registrant must be able to prove that he did not acquire this status voluntarily when his induction was imminent or war for the primary purpose of securing deferment. Under the circumstances specified by the regulations, registrants will have difficulty in using marriage as a basis for deferment in this instance.

"If the registrant has acquired the status for his claim of dependency on or since Dec. 8, 1941, he will not be granted dependency deferment unless he is able to prove that the status was acquired by reasons beyond his control. Marriage of the registrant on or since Dec. 8 cannot be used to support a claim for deferment by reason of dependency.

"An example of a change of status since Dec. 8, 1941, which may be used to support a claim for deferment would be the case of where the sole support of a family has devolved upon a registrant due to the death of the former breadwinner of the family," General Erickson said.

He emphasized that wide acquaintance with this change of Selective Service Regulations will provide greater understanding of the reasons deferment for dependency is not granted in many instances.

## Swiss Exhibit In Gloucester

The newly-organized Bundles for America group in Gloucester will hold a silver tea and Swiss Exhibit on Sunday, March 8, from 2 to 6 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Gertsche, 444 Washington Street.

Included in the exhibt will be a hand-made dining room set, of table and chairs copied after 18th century Swiss furniture; and pottery from the firm of Johann Wanganreid, Mr. Gertsche's grandfather, who during the middle of the 19th century established a pottery works at Steffisburg Station. The exhibit will also contain linens, etchings, and miscellaneous articles of Swiss origin.

The Ways and Means Committee in charge of the event includes Mrs. Gertsche, Mrs. Lawrence C. McEwen, Mrs. Elliott Knowles, Mrs. Sherman G. Harriman, Mrs. Forrest Milne, Mrs. Walter Sanborn, Mrs. K. A. E. Lindquist, Mrs. Archie MacLeod, Mrs. Lester Stevens, Mrs. Albert Dodge, Mrs. Carlton W. Wonson, Mrs. Wallace O. Durell, Mrs. Clayton R. Smith, and Mrs. Hugh W. Ross.

## 'Pinball Game of Chance' In Eyes of N. J. Justice

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25 (AP)—The State Supreme Court upheld as valid yesterday a Teaneck Township ordinance banning the mere possession of pinball machines, regardless of whether they were used for gambling purposes.

"We have no hesitancy in factually and legally stamping the pinball machine as a game of chance," Justice Joseph B. Perskie said in a written opinion for the court. "The pinball machines involved are nothing but ingeniously designed and purposely constructed mechanical gaming devices to appeal to, induce, lure, and encourage the gaming instinct in the public generally and children particularly."

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, Feb. 26**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

### *Today's FM Programs*

**W43B Boston (44.2mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
3:45 p. m.—Network Program; music.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Webb Tilton, baritone.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata"; music.
9:15 p. m.—News from Batavia; sports.
9:30 p. m.—"Twentieth-Century Serenade."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Adventures in Melody"; orchestra; vocalist.

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# Newton Blackout Hailed as One of the Most Successful Yet Staged in State

## Test Viewed As Exceeding Expectations

By John Bond
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The suburban city of Newton last night conducted a blackout test which many observers held was one of the most successful yet staged in Massachusetts.

Befitting a quiet residential community, known to many as the Garden City, the Newton test was ushered in with no raucous sirens or warning bells. Only the blinking out of street lights throughout the sprawling city served as a signal to the residents that the zero hour had come.

Actually there were few citizens who were not aware that the blackout was coming, and in most neighborhoods house lights began to snap off minutes before the hour of 9 o'clock arrived.

Officials estimated that the entire city was in darkness within three minutes. From a vantage point in the penthouse atop the Newton Hospital Deputy Chief Air Raid Warden Lyscom Bruce reported that all but three house lights in his range of vision went out within a minute and these flicked out by three minutes past nine—perhaps at the insistence of some alert warden.

**Complete Satisfaction**

Other Newton officials took up positions on elevations throughout the city and reported complete satisfaction with the results. Mayor Paul M. Goddard viewed the darkening of his city from Bald Pate Hill in Newton Center, Chief Blackout Officer Alexander Standish took up a position on Institution Hill, while John M. Bierer, Chairman of the Newton Committee on Public Safety, and William V. M. Fawcett, Chief Air Raid Warden, were on Mt. Ida Hill at Newton proper.

Asked for comments on the blackout at ARP headquarters following the test, Chairman Bierer said that it exceeded his expectations. "We never dreamed that the blackout would be so complete," he declared.

Illuminating company officials who viewed the experiment with the Public Safety head said the blackout was "better than Boston's."

Newton air raid wardens—more than 5,000 of them—and about 200 members of the auxiliary police force were at their posts well in advance of the blackout hour. Citizen co-operation with the ARP officials was reported as about 100 per cent. There were no recorded infractions of the regulations.

**Defense Plants**

Only places in the entire city where lights were visible were in the sections where plants were busy with defense orders, and in neighborhoods where gas lights are still used. In the latter case Newton discovered, as did Boston last week, that the pilot lights on gas lamps are much too bright, being visible for long distances. This situation is expected to be handled before another blackout.

In the midst of the blackout a New York train, Boston-bound, came into Newtonville station with all lights concealed. Not even the train's running lights were on—the bright moonlight making it possible for the engineer to see a considerable distance ahead. A mainline local also passed through Newton during the test completely blacked out.

Although several busy traffic arteries bisect the city, notably the Worcester Turnpike, no vehicles moved for the 20-minute duration of the test.

There were no accidents and no calls for police assistance were made, according to Police Chief Michael T. Hughes. At the ARP Report Center where a volunteer corps of trained women operators were on hand, just in case some calls came through, the signal light flashed only once. It proved to be a befuddled man who apparently had the wrong number, mumbled "excuse me," and hung up.

By a Staff Photographer

**It's Only Practice So It's Fun**

**An imaginary bombing attack by an enemy air fleet served to test the many units of Belmont's civilian defense protection division last night under simulated war conditions. Upper: After a suppositious "direct hit" demolished one house and set fire to two others on Chilton Street, auxiliary police and fire departments, municipal water, electric, gas, and telegraph companies, and the Women's Ambulance Corps' mobile unit converged on the scene. "Victims" were removed from supposedly demolished houses, theoretically damaged electric light and telephone wires were repaired, "burst water mains" shut off, and hose was laid to confine the spread of "fire." Inset: "Peg" Coffey, a junior at Simmons and a resident of Belmont, takes time out from studying to serve in her capacity of lieutenant in the motor corps as a traffic policeman. Lower: Belmont's Report Center, through which all air-raid warnings are directed. Supervised by a Chief Air-Raid Warden and complemented by a staff of deputy wardens, each unit of the protection division is represented at this communications board.**

## Belmont Has Exhaustive Test Of Its Raid Protection System

Belmont, Mass., among the leading towns in the State in Civilian Defense, staged the first co-ordinated test of all its various protective units last night as a hypothetical fleet of enemy bombers jettisoned their explosive cargoes on a peaceful community.

The test was under the direction of J. Watson Flett, Chairman of the Belmont Committee on Public Safety, Francis H. Kendall, Chief Air aid Warden, and Kenneth Miner, District Director of Civilian Defense. It brought into play the 4,000 members of the town's civilian defense organizations comprising the auxiliary police and fire departments, the telephone and electric light companies, the water department, the Women's Ambulance and Motor Corps, and the local troop of Boy Scouts, all co-ordinated and synchronized to act when the air-raid alarm sounded at the Report Center in the Town Hall Annex.

As reports of the numerous 'hits'—there were 16 in all—were telephoned to the Report Center, the necessary protective units were immediately dispatched to the "scene of the bombing."

First "hit" of the evening was recorded at precisely 8 o'clock when an imaginary bomb struck a water main near the Railroad Station. The watcher-warden on duty in that section notified the Report Center and auxiliary police and municipal water company workers were ordered to the scene.

Other "incidents" devised to test the effectiveness of the emergency communications system as it functioned with the auxiliary groups soon followed.

A "major hit" was announced at Report headquarters when an imaginary salvo of bombs, dropped when the enemy bombers were attacked by a squadron of Uncle Sam's own interceptor and combat planes, "demolished one house and set fire to two neighboring residences on Chilton Street, causing two fatalities and injuring three." Bomb craters made the direct streets of access to the disaster impassable and a detour was necessary for the aiding protective units.

The auxiliary fire department was first to arrive and it immediately set to work rescuing fire-victims and laying hose from nearby hydrants. Soon afterward members of the various municipal utility departments appeared and shut off the water mains, at the same time shearing the telephone and electric wires at the "tapets" to prevent further spread of fire. The Women's Ambulance Corps gave "first aid" and removed victims to safety.

As each unit arrived, it was "checked-in" by the warden. The lapsed time taken from the first signal of danger at the Report Center until each unit of the Protection Division had performed its duty was noted. Defects in handling the situation were carefully recorded with an eye to rectifying them in future tests.

Citizens were forewarned to remain in their homes during the test so that the work of the auxiliary groups would not be impeded.

**For Salvaging Waste**

Five thousand Boy Scouts today began distributing to all householders in Boston window cards carrying the design shown at the top. These cards, 7 inches by 7¼ inches, and done in red, white and blue, are to be displayed in a window whenever the resident wants a waste collector to call for old papers, rubber, rags, or metals useful in war industry.

Background inside the circle is blue. The V-shaped background of the "W" is red. The "W" and the "dot-dot-dot-dash" are in white. The card itself is white.

The back of the card contains listed minimum prices for various types of scrap goods in Boston. Underneath the card is shown the title page of a little pamphlet of instructions which is also being distributed. The folder tells why scrap goods are needed, what they are used for, how best to save them. It informs the resident that he can be paid either in cash or in defense stamps. The folder is attractively printed in red, white, and blue.

## Seized Alien Property In F. B. I. Hands

Contraband possessions of enemy aliens, including tear gas shells, four cameras and seven short wave radio sets, are today in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after a swift raid of homes around Greater Boston industrial plants.

Tightening its control over enemy aliens and their property, the FBI made the third of a series of raids expected to reduce to a minimum the possibility of Trojan horse tactics in this area.

Ten aliens have already been apprehended and turned over to East Boston immigration authorities. Five were arrested in Quincy, the rest in Greater Boston. They all await hearing before the Alien Enemy Hearing Board which determines whether they should be committed to an internment camp or released.

The contraband seized by the FBI agents last night presumably are articles or commodities retained by the alien in violation of the President's proclamation. Under the Chief Executive's edict, enemy aliens are prohibited from owning shortwave transmitting or receiving sets, cameras, firearms, and other items.

Lieut. James Crowley and 13 members of the Boston Police aided the FBI in their search for the contraband.

## Cantabrigia Club Planning To Observe 50th Anniversary

The Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge was founded 50 years ago, and the event will be celebrated at the club's next meeting, Friday, March 6, at 2 o'clock, in the clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street.

Since this club, under Mrs. John Amee, who was its President between 1911 and 1914, was responsible for the idea of introducing lunchrooms for pupils into the Cambridge high schools, Mrs. Cora Butler Conant of the Cambridge School Committee will address the meeting on "Luncheons in Our Schools Now."

The program which has been planned also includes a resumé of "Fifty Years of Club Accomplishments," by one of its Past Presidents, Mrs. Mina G. del Castillo.

There will be readings by Mildred Dana Shaw, a member of the club and formerly an actress with Mary Young's company. Mrs. Shaw will also take part in a musical pantomime with Marie Burke McClure, Ida Macdonald, and Ernestine Safford of the Dramatic Workshop, for which Mrs. del Castillo will play the piano accompaniment.

Plans are under way for a further celebration of the club's golden jubilee at its annual May Breakfast, when Past Presidents will hold a birthday party with Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn as hostess. Among the honor guests for this occasion will be Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

## Housing Agency Is Established For New England

Establishment of a local agency to handle the housing problem in New England was announced today by the Regional Information headquarters of the Office for Emergency Management in Boston.

The new office of the Federal Division of Defense Housing Co-ordination will open tomorrow and seek to establish a closer contact with the defense housing problem in New England communities. This work has previously been carried on from Washington.

Dr. John W. Fleming of Sharon, Assistant Regional Co-ordinator of the Division, arrived in Boston from Washington today.

"We are confident," he said, "that closer contact with this problem in New England will expedite our work of making recommendations on defense housing needs; of recommending priorities assistance on private construction to meet these needs; and of recommending such public defense housing as may be necessary to accommodate war production workers."

## *Newton's Blackout Test One of Neighborliness*

By DeWitt John
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Blackouts are grim business, and Newton, Mass., conducted its trial darkness with smooth efficiency. Yet the spirit of the Newton test was that of friendly neighborliness.

The doorbell rang at about 8 o'clock. It was Mr. Keene, from up the street, the post warden. He just wanted to remind residents to black out homes at 9 o'clock. It was a friendly call.

Later on, when the lights flickered out, little groups of auxiliary police were stationed at various points along the near-by Worcester turnpike to halt traffic. There must have been a dozen of them at the Newton-Wellesley boundary, just beyond the Charles River.

**Trim in White Belts**

They looked very trim with their white belts and chest bands, which served to identify them even in the darkness. They also had metal badges with chains and whistles. Long night-sticks dangled at their sides. They wore "CD" armbands.

One half expected them to take themselves pretty seriously, and perhaps to order a wandering civilian off the streets without much ado. They didn't.

"Would it be all right for me to walk up to the next post?" asked a casual reporter who hadn't identified himself.

"Sure, go right ahead. There are a couple of fellows up there," he pointed into the darkness, "who'll show you the way."

A moment later a friendly "Hello" greeted the observer approaching the next post.

Further up the hill, a little cluster of air-raid wardens and residents stood at the roadside chatting affably. A lady came out of the house nearby and scrutinized it carefully. "Can you see any light?" she called. "We have five lamps on in that room."

The wardens assured her she had made effective blackout preparations.

**Spontaneous Cheer**

Just then the turnpike lights flickered on again, illuminating the long highway, as the blackout ended. A spontaneous cheer arose from the little group. "Come on up to the house awhile, Joe," said one neighbor to another.

The group dispersed as light after light appeared once more in the windows of the near-by homes.

Further up the hill someone met Jack Nichols. "Our dog decided this blackout was a complete failure," announced Mr. Nichols with a laugh. "He's a black Scottie, and we stepped on him in the dark three times.

"I guess next time we'll have to give him a 'CD' emblem or dress him in one of those auxiliary police belts so we can see him."

By this time the Turnpike, which had been strangely silent in the darkness, was beginning to show life again. A big truck rumbled up the hill en route to Boston. Soon there was a flood of heavy outbound traffic, the evening truck caravans to New York and other points. They had been held up awhile by the blackout, and now were on the move again.

Incidentally, someone did some clear-headed planning in managing Turnpike traffic. There was no long line of cars and trucks backed up beyond the Wellesley-Newton line, waiting for the blackout to end. Wellesley police had stopped them all and directed them to turn off the Turnpike and take an alternate route through Needham toward the city.

### Only Bells Clang On Fire Apparatus

Boston today discarded the familiar shrill fire engine siren and began sending its hose and ladder trucks through the streets with clanging bells alone.

The reason—to avoid confusion in case an air raid must be announced unexpectedly.

Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly ordered the wailing sirens silenced and issued instructions that those permanently installed at street corners may likewise be used only in case of enemy air attack.

## Several Practice Blackouts Due in New England Tonight

Three of New England's strategic war areas—industrial Worcester, Mass., the island of Nantucket, Mass., and the east side of coastal Providence, R. I.—will hold their first practice blackouts tonight.

Worcester is important because of the concentration of the machine tool and other war industries; Nantucket because its location would serve as an excellent guide to approaching enemy bombers; and Providence because of its coastal location and war production.

Last-minute preparations for these tests were being made today, even as the movement for local blackouts gathered momentum throughout Southern New England.

In Connecticut, the State Defense Council has scheduled regional blackouts to give every village, town, and city in the Nutmeg State a trial test, according to word received in Boston by the United States Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

For this purpose, Connecticut has been divided into five "test areas," two of which have already held trials. They embrace the coastal section from the Rhode Island line to the New York line, with the western half having held its blackout last night.

Area number three, including Torrington and the entire interior western part of the States, is scheduled to hold its test darkness about 9 p. m. next Sunday, March 1.

The other two areas, comprising interior central and eastern Connecticut are to follow on March 3 and 5, respectively.

An important regional blackout in Massachusetts is scheduled for tomorrow night when 14 towns north of Boston, including Peabody, Salem, Danvers, Ipswich, Beverly, and Manchester, will be plunged into darkness.

In Worcester, a complete blackout was planned except for certain war industrial plants with Government permission to continue operations full blast. In certain of these cases, however, factories planned five-minute blackouts during the general 20-minute affair, to test their own preparations.

Although official signals for start of the test are the street lights flickering out at 9 o'clock, the city's fire signal system, together with mill whistles, were scheduled to sound off in a test of the city's air-raid warning system.

Worcester Civilian Defense officials planned to watch the blackout from two airplanes riding above the city, while others of the Safety Committee intended to take posts atop Bancroft Tower, from which area civilians were to be barred.

Between 4,000 and 7,000 air-raid wardens will report for duty, Chief Air-Raid Warden Philip B. Heywood said today. Volunteers have been enlisting in recent days and the list is still growing.

The Providence area, which includes Brown University, is bounded roughly by Pawtucket, the Seekonk River, the Providence River, Nichols Street and North Main Street. The test, which is Providence's first, includes mostly residences, schools, and business establishments, and the university, and comparatively little industry.

Also scheduled for blackouts tonight are the western half of Pawtucket, R. I., and Hudson, Mass.

### Allen Is Appointed To Judicial Council

Asa S. Allen of Belmont today was appointed member of the Massachusetts Judicial Council by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. He succeeds John V. Spalding, whom the Governor recently appointed to the Superior Court.

Mr. Allen is a graduate of Northeastern University Law School and has practiced law since 1912. He has been an instructor and Associate Dean at Northeastern University Law School, and for the past 10 years has been an instructor in Boston University Law School.

Judge Spalding's appointment to the $12,000 a year post was approved by the Executive Council today, and he was immediately sworn in.

## Trawlers Return; Cut Usual Time

Eight Boston fishing trawlers, cutting short the usual time spent on the fishing grounds in order to rush supplies of fresh fish into port after the tie-up of several weeks, arrived at the Boston Fish Pier today.

The first trawlers to sail after the National War Labor Board ordered operations resumed left Boston Feb. 16. The first to return came in yesterday. Today's arrivals cut their trips nearly in half.

The aggregate landed by the trawlers today totaled 740,500 pounds. In addition there were 17 small boats at the Fish Pier with 105,400 pounds.

Wholesale dealers' prices were practically the same as yesterday.

## More of Conn. Shore Blacked

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—All along the shore from West Haven to New York State line last night residents of Connecticut experienced their first blackout test, with authorities in charge expressing themselves as pleased despite flaws here and there and minor violations.

In Bridgeport, one of the State's key cties, site of numerous defense industries, the test disclosed a weakness in raid warnings sounded by factory whistles and sirens, and there were mixups in the start and finish of the blackout period, but for the most part the situation was described as excellent. Street lights were not turned off.

Norwalk reported only a partial blackout in the North End of the City where some streets were in darkness on one side and well lighted on the other, as the line of area limits fell.

A week ago, the shore communities of the State from West Haven to the Rhode Island State line underwent Connecticut's first air-raid precautionary test, blacking out either completely or in part.

The Bridgeport figures showed that last night 3,700 air-raid wardens, augmented by 1,000 wardens in factories, stood at their posts. They reported only 14 homes in which lights eremained on.

Mayor Jasper McLevy paid high tribute to the co-operation of residents and civilian defense workers, after witnessing the blackout scene from one of the City's taller buildings.

## 8,000 Hub Aliens Not Registered

There are still 8,000 of Boston's 31,000 enemy aliens who have not registered for identification certificates in accordance with the Government requirement, John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster of the Boston Postal District, disclosed today.

Zero hour is midnight, Feb. 28, and will not be extended, Mr. Gleavy warned. At the closing hour last night, Boston registration had reached only 23,500. Penalties for deliberate failure to register will be severe, it has been stated.

Offices in the various post offices open at 7 p. m. daily for alien registration. There are three exceptions only, Mr. Gleavy explained: aliens confined to jails or asylums, who must register immediately upon discharge; permanent inmates of hospitals or charitable institutions; and aliens who between the registration dates of Feb. 9 and 28 became physically indisposed. The latter must notify the Post Office of the reason for their delinquency.

### Guard Chief to Be Named

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will appoint a successor to the late Maj.-Gen. Erland F. Fish as Commander of the Massachusetts State Guard either today or tomorrow. In making this announcement, the Governor declined to disclose the name of the person he is considering for the post until the appointment is actually made.

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# Germany Puts Pressure on Workers; Tries to Use Soviet Zone for Food

**BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 25 (AP) — Because of the labor shortage in Vienna, seventh and eighth-grade school boys are being taught to operate street cars.**

**A dispatch said that boy-motormen will wear badges of the Student Service but will have the same responsibilities as regular motormen who in some cases have been working 11-hour shifts, seven days a week.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland — Reports that Germany is planning a large-scale spring offensive appear to be supported by the efforts of Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, and other Nazi leaders to get more work out of German labor.

Arthur Axmann, Nazi youth leader, has made strong appeals to Hitler Youth and Hitler Girls for an unusual effort this year in the eastern agricultural regions where Hitler youth of 18 and 19 years are in many cases in charge of the recruiting of Poles and others for work on the land.

Special powers have been given to Dr. Heinrich Mansfield, to act as a kind of Labor Dictator. "Rationalization" specialists have been set to work to squeeze the last ounce of energy from workers in various parts of Europe. Employers have been permitted to adopt the 10-hour day. Labor offices have been empowered to move workers around quickly, according to the demand, and to examine carefully requests for replacement of soldiers.

Industrial firms have been compelled to adapt their methods to the lowest possible prices fixed by the Government. Business secrets have been abolished. They are to be exchanged freely through Government officials. Another ruling is that the elder men are not permitted to work with youth, since that is believed to slow down the latter.

**Partial Compensation**

At the same time a proper balance between the skilled and the unskilled in the various firms is being sought. Work is being concentrated in the hands of a few big efficient firms, the lesser firms being closed, receiving part compensation from a common fund.

An immediate direct labor saving of 10 per cent is expected by limiting civil production. Civil and military goods are simplified and standardized.

Governmental trade and industrial bureaus have all been abolished. The work has been centralized in the district bureaus, thereby saving local employees many trips to Berlin.

The large staff of journalists, diplomats, propagandists and agents in neutral or occupied countries has been greatly reduced.

Attempts have been made to procure all possible work from the subject countries. The Italians promised 250,000 workers but refused more soldiers.

**Many Women Employed**

Female labor increased 7 per cent from the summer of 1937 to the summer of 1938; 9 per cent from 1938 to 1939 and since the war 10 per cent—of 1,000,000, one-third of which are foreigners. In Munich 50.5 per cent of all women are employed.

The German Agricultural Youth Service is being increased from 20,000 to 200,000.

It is expected that 5,000,000 foreign workers, voluntarily or under compulsion, will be enlisted chiefly from the east. The Börsen Zeitung warns that the mobilization of foreign workers is naturally limited by the physical and mental condition of the workers.

The Balkans have a surplus of labor, but unskilled Russians are said to be usually physically run down due to lack of food in the prison camps and are likely to be dangerous as saboteurs. The Poles in particular are hostile, due to the ruthless Germanization of the Polish regions.

**Limit on Numbers**

The Corriere d'Italia states that foreign workers are not allowed to become a majority in any German factory for fear that they will learn special skills and compete with the Germans.

A year ago the German attitude was hostile to workers recruited for only short periods, according to the Dienst aus Deutschland, 'lest the Germans became undesirably mixed with the foreigners.

Efficiency experts are demanding that factories have homogenous nationality and avoid friction while racialists always demand that the Germans dominate.

The Frankfurter Zeitung wrote: 'German youth is too good for unskilled jobs."

The efficiency of war prisoners is 40 per cent of normal; forced labor is likewise low and must be guarded. But it has the advantage that it can be moved rapidly where needed. Efficiency is proved to be decreased when workers are away from their families.

## German Business Fights Price Fixing

*By the Associated Press*

Bern, Switzerland

German industrialists are complaining openly against war decrees fixing prices and controlling war materials.

Businessmen are seeking to keep up profits by turning reserve funds into share investments which are less heavily taxed.

A business periodical reports:

"Businessmen and manufacturers are unable to fix their own prices any longer, . . . raw materials and workers are available only if the authorities permit.

"Of profits there are none, because they either disappear in the form of taxes or are skimmed off by numerous contributions."

BERLIN. From German broadcasts. (AP)—Germany is making strenuous efforts to gear the agriculture of the territories taken from Russia to the Nazi war effort.

Reichsminister Alfred Rosenberg has announced the establishment of a "land control" company to direct agricultural operations in the occupied areas. Herr Rosenberg is "Reichs Commissar" for Ostland, the name the Nazis have given to those parts of western Russia now in their possession.

The company will supervise production on all estates in the zone and control fruit plantations, truck gardens, fisheries and enterprises raising fur-bearing animals. In addition, it will train inhabitants in latest methods for increasing production.

Regional offices will be established at Riga, Tallin, Kaunas, Minsk, and Pskov.

## 'Scorched Earth'

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 25 (AP)—The devastating effect of Russia's scorched earth policy, serious labor shortages, and the flight of thousands of potential workers before the German Army, were reported today to have crippled Germany's attempts to put the economy of occupied Russian areas to work for the Reich.

The German press has complained of hardships and difficulties caused by the Russian scorched earth policy.

The newspapers said also that in some areas more than 50 per cent of the population departed with the Russian Army, taking most of the horses, tractors, and other implements, and that in Dnieperopetrovsk alone 200,000 of a total population of 380,000 left the city.

Those leaving usually are described by the Germans as being "taken away" by the Russians.

The Nazis also complained about the number "taken away" from the Baltic States. German sources said that more than 50,000 persons, all skilled workers or professional men such as engineers and doctors, left with the Russians, and that more than 100,000 left Estonia.

In the Ukraine, according to the Deutsche Ukraine Zeitung, the agricultural situation is difficult because the Russians "killed or removed the best workers" and because of a great shortage of equipment.

The Germans were said to be resorting to forced labor in some sectors as well as attempting large-scale population transfers.

In Bessarabia, the labor shortage was said to be so great that even the Rumanian population has been conscripted for farm work. A new decree ordered all persons between the ages of 12 and 60 to work on the farms from "sunrise to sundown."

At home, the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger reported that Karl Sautmann, Mayor of the village of Mayschoss, west of Coblenz, Germany, had been executed for violating Germany's economic war decrees.

The Budapest newspaper Pester Lloyd said that in dismembered Yugoslavia Serb guerrillas had caused a shortage of bread in Belgrade by blocking communications. Some cars of corn did reach Belgrade but it was said the shortage was expected to continue for some time.

## 750 Jews Perish In the Black Sea; Ship Hits Mine?

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 25 (AP)—The small steamer Struma with 750 Jewish refugees from Rumania and Bulgaria aboard was blown to pieces in the Black Sea about five miles north of the Bosporus, apparently by a stray mine, an Istanbul dispatch to the Vichy News Agency said. There have been no reports of survivors, but a search was begun immediately.

The vessel of less than 400 tons was flying the Panama flag and at the time of the explosion was being towed by a Turkish tug. The Struma sank immediately, it was said.

It was reported here that the Turkish vessel Chankaya went down in the same locality under similar circumstances simultaneously with the sinking of the Struma.

The refugees did not have entry papers either for Turkey or Palestine and the Struma had been ordered to leave the harbor, the dispatch said. The captain of the ship had repeatedly declared the vessel was not seaworthy.

## Nazi Glider Fleet

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Increased pressure is being applied everywhere to the German economy to get ready for a planned spring offensive, the Ministry of Economic Warfare has disclosed, but the strongest efforts are being bent toward the manufacture of troop-transporting gliders.

In some quarters this information caused renewed predictions of a spring attempt to invade England.

The Ministry said its information indicated there had been a sharp rise in German morale since the first of the year.

Germany is increasing juvenile and alien labor and even training blind persons for industrial tasks as its whole production machinery reaches a peak, the Ministry said.

## Burden on France

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Value of industrial products removed by the Nazis from France to Germany since the armistice of June, 1940, totals approximately $800,000,000, an official spokesman declared yesterday.

The value of foodstuffs removed "might be anything between" $620,000,000 and $920,000,000, he said.

The computation was based on the rate of 176 francs to one pound sterling, the spokesman said.

He added that information about securities transferred from France to Germany was not sufficient to enable him to give figures.

## Grenadier Guards Salute Colonel, Princess Elizabeth

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—King George has approved the appointment of his elder daughter, Princess Elizabeth, as a Colonel in the Grenadier Guards succeeding the late Duke of Connaught. The appointment is in line with others held by the Royal Family and is only decorative.

# *Voice Guides London Traffic*

Wide World

**Scene at Charing Cross**

**Policemen stationed outside Charing Cross Railroad Station, London, are directing pedestrians at a busy crossing by microphone and loudspeaker. Many of these units are being used to reduce traffic accidents. Passed by the British censor.**

# War's Toll of Ships to Date Is Set at 14,000,000 Tons

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Merchant shipping losses of all nations from the start of the war to Jan. 1, 1942, were estimated by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom today at approximately 14,000,000 tons.

Britain, its allies and neutral nations have lost 8,300,000 tons, said the Chamber's annual report, while Germany and its allies have lost "not less than five or six million tons."

During the last six months of 1941, the Chamber added, Axis air raiders, mines, submarines and surface vessels sank about 180,000 tons of shipping a month—or a total of more than 1,000,000 tons for that period.

The report concluded that the United Nations hold a great advantage over the Axis because of the tremendous shipbuilding program of the United States, which produced some 1,000,000 gross tons of deadweight in 1941 and is expected to provide approximately 18,000,000 tons of new shipping during the next two years.

"On the debit side," the Chamber added, "there is a longer haul imposed by the loss of safe passage through the Mediterranean. This has been estimated as 30 per cent loss of efficiency to British Empire sea communications."

## Nazis Claim Sinkings

BERLIN, from German broadcasts, Feb. 25 (AP)—Two large merchant ships were declared by the German High Command today to have been damaged heavily in an aerial attack last night on a British convoy in the North Sea north of Cromer, England.

The ships were so heavily hit, it was said, that "their destruction can be reckoned with."

Three British bombers were declared to have been destroyed in attacks upon Germany's Helgoland Bay area.

## RAF Loses Three

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The RAF laid mines in German waters last night, losing two aircraft during the operations, the Air Ministry announced today. Loss of another plane on patrol yesterday also was acknowledged.

# Hitler Bars 'Napoleonic' Exit

MUNICH, From German Broadcasts, Feb. 24 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, in a message yesterday from his Russian front headquarters to Nazi chiefs observing the twenty-second anniversary of the party platform here, declared that the Red Army's hope of inflicting "a Napoleonic retreat" on the German Army "has collapsed miserably."

Again, the German leader blamed the winter weather, "which took us by surprise," and world Jewry for his troubles in Russia, but he said the snow now was melting in Russia and "it is impossible for me to leave my place where preparations have been made for the final struggle."

District Leader Adolf Wagner read Hitler's message.

Hitler asserted that the Russian hopes of smashing the German military machine collapsed "before the bravery and self-sacrifice of our unique men who side by side with our allies weathered icy storms of December, January and February just as they had previously won imperishable victories in the glowing heat of June, July, August and September."

The impending spring struggle, he said, will be "a settling up with that conspiracy which was hatched in the banking houses of the plutocrats and extended to the vaults of the Kremlin."

"We National Socialists were a handful of men who not only recognized the enemy of mankind but also fought against him," the Führer went on.

"Today the idea of National Socialism and Fascism has overcome great and powerful states and my prophecy will also be fulfilled that not the Aryan people will be annihilated but the Jews will be eradicated.

"Whatever the struggle may bring with it, however long it may last, that will be its final result and then after these parasites have been dealt with the suffering world will be visited by a long period of understanding between nations and thus of true peace."

Hitler in blaming the interruption in his Russian campaign on wintry weather said it was such, "as has not happened for more than a century, descended as early as the end of November."

This was the first time in years that Hitler has been absent from the annual gatherings in the Munich beer cellar where the Nazi Party had its beginning 22 years ago.

## 'War to Victory' Pledged in N. Y.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 — Pledges by representatives of America's armed forces, industry, labor, and farmers to a costumed "George Washington" on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building here, promising to carry through the war to victory, headlined New York's Washington Birthday ceremonies.

More effective for national morale than a pageant, however, was the smoke spouting from defense factory chimneys and the rattle of riveters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where workers continued their war production with no holiday let-up in response to the plea by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief.

Throughout the nation the "no holiday for defense" request was generally observed in vital war industries, and in one San Francisco area machine shop 550 men worked through the holiday and turned over their pay checks to the Navy Relief Society. In another West Coast Factory, however, 10,000 machine shop workers were idle because of a disagreement over extra holiday pay.

While rail, plane, and bus lines ran extra sections, 550 stay-at-homes remembered the grim fact that March 15 was approaching, and went to city revenue officers and paid their income taxes.

# French Obstructionists

PARIS, Occupied France, from German broadcasts, Feb. 25 (AP)—An article in Le Noveau Temps said today that the influence of British Intelligence Service propaganda and of United States Ambassador William D. Leahy were seen clearly in a broad obstructionist program in Unoccupied France against co-operation with Germany.

Jean Luchaire, author of the article, said there had become apparent a "strong current of feeling, notably in industrial regions, against the idea of co-operation with Germany," and that "certain circles there left nothing undone to prevent the realization of Marshal Pétain's program." (M. Luchaire is one of the strongest advocates of French-German collaboration.)

The article said some official quarters in Vichy apparently were passive to the British and American propaganda despite repeated declarations by leading French statesmen of a desire for collaboration with Germany in a new order for Europe.

## Eden Advises Canada

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The British Government considers it "in the common interest" for Canada to continue diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

# Charter Drafted for Democratic Poland

**By Mallory Browne**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Feb. 25—Restoration of a truly democratic Poland, guaranteeing the rights and liberties of all citizens, including religious freedom, was pledged at the first session of the enlarged Polish National Council held in London yesterday.

A charter laying down main guiding lines to be followed in restoring Poland was read by Gen. Wladislas Sikorski. It has been drawn up by the Polish Government of National Unity now functioning under his Premiership here. It consists of the following seven articles:

1. Poland will stand by Christian principles and culture.

2. The Polish Republic will be a democratic and republican state. True National Assembly will be elected by a general equal, direct, and secret vote.

3. Poland will guarantee the rights and liberties of all citizens loyal to the republic, regardless of national, religious, and racial differences.

**Distribution of Land**

4. A fair livelihood will be insured, to the best of endeavor, for the whole population. There will be industrial development and sound agricultural reform, insuring a wider distribution of land among peasants in the form of medium-sized farms—apart from model and experimental farms.

5. There will be collaboration with other democratic countries to develop Poland's economy delayed by the partitions.

6. The largest possible measure of public affairs should be left to the free administration and decision of local economic and professional self-governments.

7. Poland will possess strong, efficient executive power capable of taking speedy and determined action to frustrate intentions hostile to Poland and of rallying all the vital forces of the country.

**Preview of Postwar Era**

Great significance is attached in diplomatic quarters in London to this seven-point charter because, as the first fairly detailed declaration to be issued by any of the European refugee governments here, it provides a preview of the sort of regimes likely to be re-established on the Continent of Europe after the war.

On the whole it is agreed here that the charter represents a real effort to rebuild Poland on a liberal democratic basis while incorporating some of the lessons democracy has learned.

One or two points, however, have aroused some questions. It was stated by the Council meeting that full and free discussion of all seven articles will be encouraged, and that they will be open to revision.

**Christian Fundamentals**

One point raised here is whether the statement in the first article that "Poland will stand by Christian principles and culture" means that the postwar Polish regime will have strong clerical leadings, or whether this declaration is merely intended to make plain that Poland doesn't intend to go Communist despite its new pact with Soviet Russia.

Emphasis in Article two on self-government by a "true National Assembly," elected by a "general equal, direct, and secret vote" is strongly welcomed, but the question is raised whether in the next point which guarantees the rights and liberties of all citizens "loyal to the republic" this phrase might be used to remove those rights from groups or parties which would be termed disloyal.

**Pledges to Peasants**

The promise in Point four of "agricultural reform ensuring wider distribution of land among the peasants," as well as pledging a "fair livelihood for the whole population" is undoubtedly the key article. Prewar Poland had one of the most serious peasant problems in Europe, and land reforms are bound to be a big issue after the war.

As far as foreign policy is concerned the charter merely mentions [article five] "collaboration with other democratic countries." General Sikorski in his speech at the Council meeting emphasized three points:

Co-operation with other democracies, the agreement with Russia, and the pact with Czechoslovakia. He looked to the first—collaboration with other democracies—to build up Poland's economy.

The understanding with the Soviets, he said, "should ensure lasting security for Poland." The pact with Czechoslovakia would, he hoped, "become the foundation of future European union."

## Further Subjection Of Poles by Nazis

*By Overseas News Agency*

London, Feb. 5

The Nazi occupation authorities in Poland have extended their "Germanization" campaign from the Polish areas annexed to the Reich to the central Polish region designated by the Government General as a "reserve" for the Poles, according to information received here.

One of the first moves in the extended "Germanization" campaign was the closing of 18 Polish schools in the Zamosc district. They were immediately reopened as German-language schools for German children.

# Knox Pledges Reinforcements To Navy in Not Distant Future

**By William H. Stringer**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Declaring that the United States is fighting the greatest naval war in its history, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox last night pledged to the outnumbered fighting men of America's fleet equalizing reinforcement at a "not too far distant day."

The nation's historical naval victories must be viewed in the light of mere skirmishes compared to the mighty tasks ahead, Secretary Knox stressed in an address carried by short-wave to all United States naval stations and ships at sea. He warned his listeners on ship and ashore that there was no longer room for complacency, characterizing the complacent citizen as today's "Vanishing American."

Secretary Knox spoke at a distinguished gathering of naval and military figures and prominent citizens at a dinner sponsored by the National Citizen's Committee of the Navy Relief Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to launch the Society's $5,000,000 fund-raising campaign.

As indication of the war's scope, Secretary Knox said the Navy suffered greater casualties at Pearl Harbor than the combined losses of the Spanish-American and World Wars, requiring the Navy Relief Society to pay out more than $50,000 in emergency funds. The enlarging needs due to enlarging personnel explained, he added, why the Society was departing from the time-honored boast, "the Navy takes care of its own," in its first public campaign for funds since the last war.

**Not Long Outnumbered**

Again directing his remarks to the men in the fleet and distant shore stations, the Navy chief pledged that the welfare of all members of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard would be watched over by the Society.

"You men of our naval service are now being asked in most cases to fight a foe who outnumbers you in men and equipment," he said. "It is not necessary to add that you can never be outmatched in courage and devotion to your country. But I can promise you here and now—with the United States of America to witness my pledge, and to share the pledge wholeheartedly with me—that the day is not far distant when you will not be outnumbered."

To an audience of 1,200 persons charged with wartime enthusiasm Secretary Knox added that "the man behind the man behind the gun," the average American citizen, was vigorously backing the war effort.

"That man is an aroused and angry American, an American with his jaw set and his sleeves rolled up," he continued. "That man is the personification of all America—a man who is slow to anger, but who is terrible in the majesty of his might when he is aroused.

**Best to Get Started**

"If it takes a taste of disaster to banish complacency, then surely it is better for us to face it together quickly—to get it over with once and for all, to admit all past mistakes and resolve with all firmness that such mistakes shall not be allowed to happen again. That, I believe, is now the spirit of this country in its hour of danger."

Together with Secretary Knox on the dais were ranking Navy officers, including Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

Applause welcomed the announcement by General Holcomb that employees of the Personal Products Corporation of New Jersey had contributed their Jan. 25 wages, amounting to $20,400, to the Navy Relief Fund. Dramatizing initiation of the campaign, Navy and Marine units, identical numerically with the Wake Island garrison, marched up Fifth Avenue yesterday in the city's first parade under arms since Pearl Harbor.

## Serbs Are Blamed For Bread Shortage

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 25 (AP)—The fighting carried on by Serb guerrillas is blamed by the Budapest newspaper Pester Lloyd for a shortage of bread for the past several weeks in Belgrade.

The fighting Serbs have blocked communications, but the situation was reported somewhat improved when authorities managed to get a few cars of corn into the old Yugoslav capital. The bread shortage, however, was expected to continue for some time.

# Captives Form 'Universities'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Among the 4,000,000 prisoners of war scattered in camps in Germany, France, Great Britain, Canada, Jamaica, South Africa, Egypt and India, thousands of highly trained professional men are seeking to continue their educational advancement.

With the help of various agencies which have supplied books and materials these men have organized "universities in captivity," including a wide range of educational opportunities.

A consultative group on books for prisoners has been set up at Geneva, thus co-ordinating the efforts of all international organizations engaged in collecting and supplying books. Most of the books have been general in character but professional men are seeking publications of a specialized type.

Such technical and professional books and journals as are published in the Western Hemisphere are particularly needed now by British and other Allied prisoners. The European supplies of this character are nearing depletion, due to war destruction and the difficulty of production. Moreover, these highly trained men are eager to become acquainted with the results of American research in the fields of natural science and the humanities.

To meet this demand, the Y. M. C. A. War Prisoners' Aid has set up in its New York office a special service to work with the Consultative group in Geneva. Specialists from the various professions have agreed to become consultants and effective collaboration with the American Library Association has been established.

Two types of requests come in from the camps—lists of titles or subjects presented by individuals, and reference books or recent periodical literature for camp libraries. The special consultants take care of the first requests. As for the libraries, a recent cable from the Geneva office makes the recommendation of standard libraries for each British camp, 30 to 40 volumes for the smaller and 150 for the larger.

In one camp in Germany there are 122 courses carried on. In the case of Polish prisoners this service is particularly valuable, since the Germans have never ceased to do everything possible to exterminate Polish culture and intellectual life.

In France the Poles, not behind barbed wire as in Germany, have in the face of the greatest difficulties and discouragements achieved what looked like the impossible. Under the supervision of agricultural experts among them they have in places taken over abandoned or ruined farms and turned them into thriving homesteads. Thus, they have not only saved themselves from degradation but won the respect and friendship of the French communities, none too cordial to them at the time France fell, when every foreigner was looked upon as just another mouth taking food from the French people.

## Von Papen Target Of Ankara Bomb; Is Knocked Down

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 25 (AP)—A bomb thrown at Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador, exploded only 50 feet away from him on an Ankara boulevard yesterday, but both the Ambassador and his wife escaped with minor shock. One man was killed and an official announcement said he apparently was the bomb-tosser.

He was seen in the vicinity a moment earlier, carrying a package wrapped in rags. Two young girls were slightly injured and the von Papens were thrown to the pavement.

[A Reuters dispatch to London from Ankara reported today that papers bearing the stamp of the German Embassy had been found in the clothing of an unidentified man who was killed in the bomb explosion.]

The blast occurred on Boulevard Ataturk while the von Papens were out for a mid-morning stroll.

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu hastened to the German Embassy to inquire about their welfare and Prime Minister Refik Saydam sent his private secretary.

Herr von Papen was military attaché at Washington early in the last war and was expelled as a conspirator.


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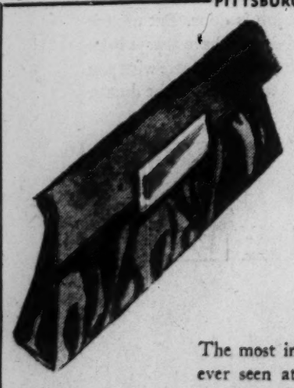
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# Emergence of a Stronger Britain

**Forward-looking policy is shown in Commons as reverses are balanced by things to come.**

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Feb. 25—A more forward looking attitude on the part of the Members of Parliament has been a feature of the debate on the war situation in Commons in the past two days following the major changes in the Churchill administration.

For although there is no hiding the deep anxiety over recent reverses, especially at Singapore, and although the criticism of past failures and rigid systems remains hard-hitting, it has been increasingly felt as the debate proceeds that the Government is seeking to adopt new methods as well as new Cabinet personnel.

Eagerness to look ahead now that the political atmosphere has improved also is seen in the welcome given here to the new lend-lease agreement with the United States. Steps already being taken to avoid friction, such as developed over debts after the World War, are seen as heartening evidence of the practical value of the Atlantic Charter.

**Halt on Tariff Walls**

Postwar elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers, which are foreshadowed, are held here to point to a revolutionary breach with restrictive practices of 1919 to 1939.

The present unhappy phase of the war appears in a more reassuring perspective in the light of the vast potentialities of Anglo-American co-operation.

Meanwhile another sign that the Commons is paying more attention to the farther horizon is the concern being expressed both in Parliament and the national press over the form Britain's machinery for reconstruction is going to take.

For two Ministers, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and Lord Reith, who have been for many months devoting their energies to planning a better postwar world are today out of office, back on the benches of the rank and file.

But Mr. Churchill admitted that it was right and necessary that the administration set up during the Battle of France should now undergo both change and reinvigoration.

**Break With Conservatism**

It is also significant that the elimination of Capt. David Margesson and Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon takes out of the Cabinet two figures who have been associated with the older Conservative group.

A bold break with precedent has been taken by the Prime Minister in replacing Captain Margesson at the War Office by Sir James Grigg, who has hitherto been permanent civil service head of the War Department. But Sir James has a great reputation for drive and will have unusual knowledge of the inner workings of the "War House."

The new Minister of Aircraft production in place of Colonel Moore-Brabazon, Col. J. J. Llewellin, is regarded as one of the most competent organizers in the Government, but he has been shifted about too much lately to give him much chance of showing his prowess.

No successor to Mr. Greenwood, who was the Minister responsible for reconstruction, has been appointed.

The departments responsible for postwar construction have certainly suffered a major upheaval in the replacement of Lord Reith by Lord Charles Portal.

Lord Reith had built up promising foundations for physical reconstruction; Lord Portal is a type of businessman whom the Premier had been urged to make greater use of.

**Greater War Effort**

That neither the Commons nor the public will be satisfied with anything less than a change of policy to secure a more all-out war effort and a more efficient handling of the armed forces and production have been made abundantly clear in Commons in the past two days just as it has lately in the press and places where ordinary people discuss the recent military and naval setbacks.

The Commons yesterday gave sympathetic hearing to the Churchill statement on Government changes. It was noted with satisfaction that Sir Stafford Cripps sat on the Government front bench next to the Premier. "Sir Stafford isn't the sort to become a condoner of Government mistakes or the sponsor of outdated policies and practices," M. P.'s and newspapermen alike reassured each other.

**Ways to Improvement**

But the first speaker from the Socialist front bench, Jim Griffiths, Member for the South Wales coal district of Llanelly, stressed that there were many ways in which the Government could better the war effort.

He called not so much for recriminations over the fall of Singapore and the Pacific setbacks generally, but for evidence that lessons are being learned. He wanted more convincing assurance that the best is being done in co-ordination of the three fighting services; and that Army training is of the sort which encourages that initiative and use of intelligence so necessary in the present war.

Mr. Griffiths denounced what he claimed to be half-hearted attempts that were being made to eliminate waste and stop black markets, and other antisocial activities.

He deplored the continuation of horse and dog racing and the use of gasoline in pursuit of such pleasures. Speaking, he claimed in behalf of the working class, he declared the workers didn't want their morals kept up by a circus—a just cause was all they wanted and a firmer lead from the Government.

On the Government's answers and actions to the sort of questions voiced by Mr. Griffiths will depend the Commons, and the public attitude of the new Churchill administration.

Wide World

**British Youths Register**

**View in employment exchange in London (upper) as 17-year-olds register under conscription bill. At the center is a post office messenger, and in the background a member of the Air Training Corps. The lower picture is of new registrants, a student at the Harrow Public School, and a member of the Air Training Corps.**

# Cripps Bars British Waste

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal in the revamped British Cabinet, told the House of Commons today the Government would not permit a "business as usual or pleasure as usual" attitude toward the war from now on.

He made this statement as Government Leader in the House when he rose to defend the Churchill Cabinet toward the close of a two-day debate on the conduct of the war.

On the home front, Sir Stafford said, steps will ge taken to halt "dog racing and boxing displays" which he called "completely out of accord" with the "solid and serious intention of this country to achieve victory."

Personal extravagance must be "eliminated altogether," as well as every form of wastage and unnecessary expenditure, Sir Stafford told a startled House, in order to "key up the tempo of our war effort." He added that no "small or selfish" group must abuse the wishes of the majority of the people.

Cheered by Commons, Leslie Hore-Belisha, a former War Secretary, declared today that he welcomed Prime Minister Churchill's revised government but that "it must stand or fall by the manner in which it meets the needs of this war."

He and other members speaking in the second day of war debate in the House declared three big needs were:

1. That the Army be given control over its own supporting aircraft, instead of the RAF.

2. That an immediate "generous" gesture be made to India, and that the British Colonial Policy be revised.

3. That the Government take drastic steps to obtain a maximum of production and a minimum of civilian consumption.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, War Secretary in the Chamberlain Government at the outset of the war, declared that inadequacy of air support for the Army and Navy had been a constant factor in British reverses.

Another, he asserted, was underestimating the enemy.

He told Commons that Britain was presumed to have reached parity with Germany in plane production, but that "neither the Army nor the Navy has the types required."

"The Navy," he said, "lacks land-based torpedo bombers. . . . There is no dive bomber. . . . There is no airplane armed with cannon sufficiently powerful to explode tanks.

"There is inadequacy of machines of the kind to carry parachute troops, and not enough transport carrying planes . . . and gliders."

Mr. Hore-Belisha's plea for a "new outlook in our colonial policy" was echoed by Sir Richard Thomas Dyke Acland, Liberal, who added that "not an hour must be lost."

# Allied Aid Satisfies Dutch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, reviewed the whole war situation with President Roosevelt yesterday, and said his Government was satisfied that Great Britain and the United States were doing everything possible to meet the situation in the Southwest Pacific.

There is no question, he told reporters, of abandoning Java to the Japanese, but he admitted that even "fifty planes will make a lot of difference."

He was asked about a statement in Batavia by Dr. H. J. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch East Indies, that more planes and men were needed quickly and indicating that perhaps the United Nations were prepared to abandon Java and fall back on Australia.

"I think, and what I hear here is," Dr. van Kleffens asserted, "that Java will be helped as much as possible in the circumstances."

Asked whether his Government was satisfied that this country and Britain were doing all in their power to meet the situation, the Foreign Minister responded: "Oh, yes, and will continue to do so."

**Language Ban Defeated**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (AP)—A proposed ordinance to prohibit the speaking of Japanese, German or Italian languages in public places was defeated by the county board of supervisors yesterday.

"While I am in full sympathy with the objective," said Supervisor John Anson Ford, "I am sure this ordinance would be unconstitutional."

# Threat to Burma Road Boosts Prices in China

By Guenther Stein
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 25—The high and steadily rising cost of living remains one of China's most embarrassing problems, especially since the threat to Rangoon has become marked. The disruption of import trade via the Burma Road would probably aggravate it still further.

But the Chinese Government is confident that even a further rise of prices, although adding to the hardships of the people, would not bring about a serious economic and social crisis.

The attempts at Government control have at least had the one success that rice, the most important staple foodstuff of the Chinese people, has not become any costlier during the last three months. Large stocks of rice have been accumulated by the authorities both by the collection of the land tax in kind and by compulsory purchases. These stocks are continually being used to prevent any shortage in the ordinary supplies of the cities and the speculators who played such a large role in the raising of the free market price of rice to a level 40 times above prewar price have turned away to other commodities.

It is hoped that the stock in the hands of the Government will last until the end of the present season and that the present favorable crop prospects will materialize. The fact that the rather low rice rations of the soldiers have just been increased by 10 per cent may be taken as proof that the authorities do not envisage a rice shortage.

**Other Items Up**

Most of the other foodstuffs, however, have become costlier during the last three months. Vegetable oil rose 40 per cent, sugar 22 per cent, beef 10 per cent, pork 35 per cent, eggs 22 per cent and soy beans 25 per cent. The average price level of foodstuffs is now about 30 times as high as before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937, while it had only been 12 times pre war one year ago and one and a half times pre war two years ago.

The most drastic price increase has taken place in textiles and other manufactured goods of which China is extremely short. The price of cotton cloth of inferior quality rose 45 per cent during the last three months so that one yard of the cheapest blue cotton material is now over 18 Chinese dollars, that is to say slightly more than one United States dollar. The same price has to be paid for two dry cells for electric torches, an almost indispensable article in the dark streets and alleyways of Chungking. A cubit weight of charcoal, the usual fuel for cooking and heating purposes, costs five United States dollars.

The present index figures of retail prices as a whole is about 30 times above the pre-war basis. Wages and salaries, however, have risen considerably less, coolies, whole standard of living is traditionally so low in China that it could not possibly fall much lower, are the only class whose average income has at least approximately grown in proportion to the rise of prices. But there are even categories of coolies and other unskilled workmen whose standard of living has fallen by something like one third. Skilled laborers and artisans as a whole had their standard of living lowered by one quarter to one third.

**Officials' Sacrifices**

Yet by far the greatest sacrifices had to be made by Government officials. Their salaries and allowances are on an average only between one-and-a-half and three times larger than before the Sino-Japanese War and the only special benefit they get is the supply of sufficient quantities of rice out of the stocks of the Government at a price "only" about five times as high as before the war.

It is to the credit of the Government officials of China whose standard of living has fallen below that of many a relatively well paid mechanic and who often cannot afford any more to buy any new clothing or even the simplest luxuries that they are not seriously complaining about their difficulties.

# Australians Warned of Invasion Peril

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 25—The Minister of External Affairs, H. V. Evatt, today gave Australians unequivocal warning that an attempt at invasion of the Commonwealth is expected.

He told the House of Representatives that "when the invader comes, he must be fought here by the people who know they are not only defending their homes, but are standing at one of the critical battlegrounds in the history of mankind."

"We are now faced with the necessity of defending Australia on our own shores," he declared.

It scarcely needed Mr. Evatt's words, however, to awaken to their danger people who are reading daily of Japan's desperate efforts to rush as far south as possible before the Allies can group their main defensive and offensive forces.

**Included in Japanese Plans**

Warnings of what the future may hold were also given yesterday by the Commander in Chief of the home forces, Gen. Iven G. Mackay, who, arriving in Sydney for an important conference with senior Army commanders, told the press, "There is every indication that we are included in the Japanese plans. It looks as if we would be in it."

General Mackay dealt a blow at the overconfidence noticeable in some quarters here when he warned against the tendency to imagine that the Australians stand up against an enemy better than anybody else merely because they are Australians. Training and more training, he emphasized, is essential.

The shock given to Australian confidence by the fall of Singapore and the continued advance of the Japanese southward is tempered, however, by the disclosure that many Army leaders here never regarded Singapore as an impregnable barrier, and therefore provided for such an emergency as is now facing the nation.

**Naval Units Scarce**

Despite British assurances that in the event of war, adequate naval forces would be sent to the Pacific, the view has always been held by an influential group here that Britain, however good her intentions, would be unable immediately to spare necessary units from home waters.

Thus, while hoping that their belief is ill-founded, Australian Army leaders are proceeding on the basis that they will probably be called on to defend the Commonwealth while adequate forces arrived from overseas to turn the tide against the enemy.

Owing to this correct assessment of the situation by Australian Army leaders, prewar training has included coast defense exercises planned to counter methods such as the Japanese have used successfully in their march down the Pacific.

All kinds of equipment have been multiplied many times over.

**Prepared for Attack**

Moreover, because of the foresight of Army leaders, who argued that if war came to the Pacific, Australia could not rely on Singapore as a barrier to its coasts and that most probably the Commonwealth would have to face an attempt at a large-scale invasion, Australia is now prepared to meet just such tactics as the Japanese employed successfully elsewhere.

How far the Australian Army will be able to hold a large-scale blitz invasion has yet to be proved, but because of the lessons learned there is reason for confidence that even if the enemy establishes a foothold on some parts of the long coast, the vital sections of the Continent are holdable until overseas reinforcements are thrown into the battle.

## All Able-Bodied May Be Serving

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, declared last night "the time might come when every able-bodied man may be compelled to join the armed forces."

Addressing the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, he said, "It is essential to make efficient use of every man, woman and child capable of assisting in America's war effort."

Before next Jan. 1, Hershey said, the armed services must add 2,000,000 men and war industries 10,000,000.

"We have to look into the educational program to determine to what extent the training of boys and girls can be made productive," he added.

## Germans Execute Mayor, According to Berlin Daily

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 25 (AP)—Karl Sautmann, Mayor of the Village of Mayschoss, west of Coblenz, Germany, has been executed because of offenses against Germany's economic war decrees, the newspaper Berliner Lokal Anzeiger has reported.


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# Farm Senators Accuse WPB Of Blocking Alcohol Output

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Senators from farm states are accusing the WPB of holding up alcohol, and hence smokeless powder, production for self-interest reasons.

Latest senatorial blast on the subject of WPB refusal to utilize fully all Mid Western grain supplies as a source of industrial alcohol came from Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska who has protested to WPB Director Donald Nelson that a WPB official with a "direct interest" in big alcohol companies is to blame.

The man Senator Norris named is Frazier Moffett, a Vice-President of United States Industrial Chemicals, Inc., which is a subsidiary of United States Industrial Alcohol Company.

Senator Norris claimed that a group of his Nebraska constituents had offered a plan to establish a co-operative for making alcohol out of surplus grain, but had been turned down with the explanation that it would take too much copper and other strategic materials.

Senator Norris' protest that one man, Mr. Moffett, appeared to be both the "judge and jury" on the question. He wants an independent investigation of the alcohol situation.

**Former Sources Dwindle**

In normal times, industrial alcohol is made chiefly from blackstrap molasses and sugar because it is cheaper than grain, but with the supplies of these raw materials greatly reduced, cost is not so much of a factor at the present time.

The grain men charge that Mr. Moffett and his colleagues are more interested in protecting their companies after the war is over than they are in supplying adequate means for producing the alcohol necessary to take care of civilian needs and carry on the war."

The alcohol men, on the other hand, say that once blackstrap molasses comes back as a plentiful raw material, the high price farmers demand for their grain would naturally force the grain alcohol plants out of the industrial alcohol business.

The cause for industrial grain alcohol has also been taken up by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa who has introduced a resolution for a Senatorial investigation of the alcohol situation.

**Gillette Sees Way Out**

Senator Gillette's statement to the Senate said that while the demand for ethyl alcohol at the present time is approximately 274,000,000 gallons, industrial alcohol facilities amount to only 100,000,000 gallons.

"Many people," his statement said, "have maintained that the 1,200,000 long tons of raw sugar in Cuba, which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has purchased for industrial alcohol purposes, could be utilized to make sugar, and the entire sugar shortage in the United States would disappear and the residue from the sugar-manufacturing process called blackstrap, could be distilled to produce 100,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol.

"At the present time," Senator Gillette's statement charged "there seems to be a well-planned attempt to control both synthetic alcohol and synthetic rubber production by representatives of the closely integrated manufacturing companies also interested in the petroleum field, and to prevent the utilization of grains, canes, fruits and other natural sources for the production of these materials, and particularly to prevent the establishment of facilities in parts of the country where these raw materials are produced, and thus prevent the diffusion and consequent loss of control by these special interests."

## Actor Gives Up Plane

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (AP)—Actor Robert Taylor yesterday presented his monoplane, grounded since the war's outbreak, to the county, which turned it over to the Sheriff's Air Squadron. Taylor also offered free use of his hangar.


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# *Antiques: Newburyport Homes*

***Early architecture of New England region described in book by J. M. Howell.***

**By Carl Greenleaf Beede**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Many books have been written about the early architecture of New England and each has value for anyone who would become familiar with the times and tastes of Colonial and Federal builders. The two first centuries of the region's history saw its people progress from poverty and hardship to affluence and luxury. In the development of their homes, as seen in surviving examples, may be found substantial evidence of this advance, and its stages.

"The Architectural Heritage of the Merrimack" by John Mead Howell is issued by Architectural Book Publishing Company, New York, at $10. Its scope is restricted to the communities along the Merrimack River. In fact, all but a dozen or so of the 300-odd pictures are of Massachusetts homes and churches; of these two thirds are subjects in Newburyport and vicinity.

There is good reason for giving such prominence to this seaport near the river's mouth, for previous to the 1850s it was the largest city in the Merrimack Valley. It was also the richest, its shipping owners prospering greatly between 1785 and 1815. Evidence of their wealth may be noticed by any motorist who drives along High Street, which is lined with perhaps a score of these homes.

In imposing settings of space and dignity, shaded by trees as old as themselves and with original gardens stretching far in the rear, they form one of America's distinguished survivals of the best early Federal architecture. Most of these are "square" houses, each with a hip roof which slants upward from four sides toward the center, surmounted by a cupola. A heavy balustrade may extend on four edges of the roof, or it may surround only the cupola. Third-story windows are usually half the height of lower ones, and the same width. Although following a similar pattern, there is strong individuality in the simple dignity, pleasing proportions, and restrained details of the exteriors composing this large Newburyport group.

Pictures here are of the entrance and a drawing-room wall of the Peirce-Perry house, typical of High Street homes. Capt. Benjamin Peirce bought the land in 1809, and built the home two or three years later. The book contains 10 views of its exteriors and interiors, also a detailed plan of the gardens and grounds which extend several hundred feet behind it.

**Some Earlier Examples Typical of Their Decades**

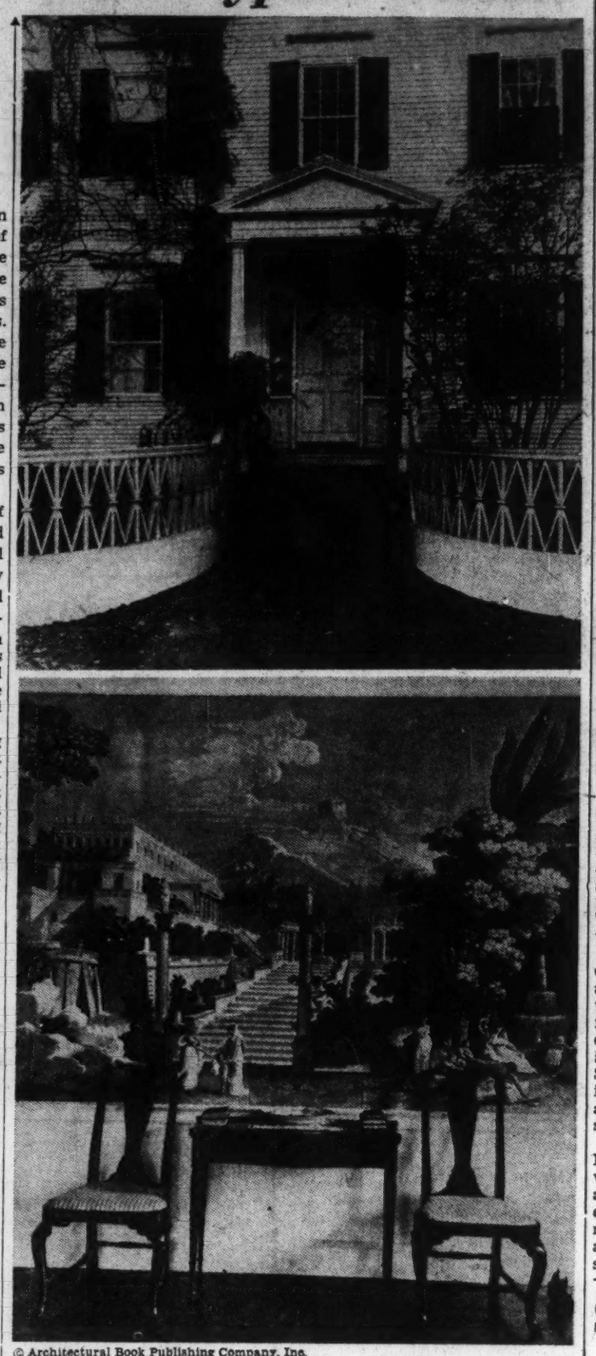
The "square" house may dominate the architectural scene in Newburyport, but there are earlier types which are notable examples of their decades. One such is the Dalton house of 1750-'60, gambrel-roofed, with a wide-arched doorway flanked by Corinthian columns and carved gateposts topped by Grecian urns. Within, the early classic revival was followed with excellent taste in part, while otherwise clinging to early Georgian practice, as in the fine stairway balustrade composed of spiral shafts and newel.

It is from the towns farther up the river, but still in Massachusetts, that the author has chosen earlier and less pretentious homes to picture and describe. The 1750 Curzon-Marquand place, the Toppan-Dodge house of 1670, and the Spencer-Pierce-Little house, built of stone, wood, and brick in the 1640's, are all in the adjoining township of West Newbury. All are shown with views both inside and outside.

Amesbury, Georgetown, and Haverhill follow with other examples of homes built 250 to 300 years ago, for the most part by prosperous farmers. Nashua, Lawrence, and Lowell contribute nothing to the subjects mentioned. I wonder that both Tyng houses at Tyngsborough are omitted, standing in dignity facing the river between Lowell and Nashua.

Along the New Hampshire reaches of the great river the author has recorded the home of Gen. John Stark at Manchester, two of the late 1700's in Bedford, and one each in Concord, Boscawen, Hookset, and Henniker. The last, built in 1767, is known as home of the woman called Ocean Born Mary, about whom there is a dramatic legend, doubtless partly fact. The house does not need that to be of interest, for it has two full stories, is hip-roofed, and has remarkable windows of 24 lights.

A baker's dozen of fine old churches round out the abundantly illustrated buildings, each having a briefly historical data. The author modestly limits his foreword to about a page and is fortunate in having the much longer introduction written by William Graves Perry, head of the architectural firm which conducted the restoration of Williamsburg, Va.



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**Peirce-Perry House in Newburyport**

**Upper: Exterior view of the home built between 1810 and 1812. The pattern of the graceful fence is repeated, almost on the same scale, in the balustrade surrounding the entire roof. Lower: Two drawing rooms, and the anteroom between them, have scenic wallpaper. The series of which the above is a part is called "Travels of Telemachus" and was made in Paris by Dufour and Leroy between 1812 and 1827.**

## Museum Notes

Acquisition of a magnificent room from the eighteenth century Paris house of the Abbé Joseph-Marie Terray, Louis XV's Controller of Finance, has been announced by William M. Milliken, director of the Cleveland Museum of Art. It is given in memory of the late William J. Rainey, Cleveland coal industrialist, by his daughter, Mrs. Grace Rainey Rogers of New York. Decorations and furnishings of the room are by Jean-Simeon Rousseau de la Rottiere. Mrs. Rogers also gives a fund to install the gift in the Cleveland Museum, to be open to the public about April 1.

The room is made of 13 panels, painted in colors and gold on canvas set into the woodwork. There are three doors in gilt design on ivory wood, and a parquetry floor. Walls are embellished with gilt-bronze appliqués, and candelabra were made by leading craftsmen of the period. Included are sculptures by Augustin Pajou and Claude Michel, called Clodion. Paintings are by Jeane Honoré Fragonard and Corneille de Lyon. Two rugs of the Shah Abbas period—1586-1628—are in gold and silver thread, so-called Polish, are such as this Shah of Persia presented to great families of Europe.

Part of the downfall of the French Monarchy may have occurred in this room. Its original owner, Abbé Terray, more ambitious to serve his King than his Church, was made Controller General of Finance in 1769. France's annual deficit then was 76 millions, and Terray indulged in the wildest of financial juggling to get funds for the King's court. Five years later unpopularity forced him to leave Paris and live on his estates.

The decorator of the room was the son of Jules Rousseau, sculptor to the King. His best known work is the boudoir of Mme. de Serilly now in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. He worked much with Jean-Ange Gabriel, architect of L'École Militaire Garde Meubles and Hotel Crillon in Paris and Petit Trianon in Versailles.

The house of Abbé Terray was Nos. 21 and 23 Rue St. Dominique in the heart of old aristocratic Paris.


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# House Shouts Its Repeal Of Pensions Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—In mood first angry then boisterous, the House rolled up a whopping 389 to 7 vote yesterday for repeal of pensions for congressmen, making virtually certain that the law which had plagued it for weeks soon would be wiped off the statute books.

Actually, the vote was on a technical motion which will lead to repeal, but they considered that the effect was the same and they eagerly called out a loud "Aye" when the long-sought record vote—the first to be taken in the House on the question—began.

The handful of "No" votes included that of Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts. The others were Representatives Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania, Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, Guy L. Moser (D) of Pennsylvania, Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, and Will Rogers (D) of Oklahoma.

The crowded Chamber got off to one false start as Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York interposed an objection to the complicated parliamentary situation in which the pension repealer found itself. Influential members quickly waited upon him and within an hour, he withdrew his objection and the stage was set.

Then Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia proposed that House members of a Joint Congressional Committee on a minor naval bill be instructed to retain a Senate rider calling for the pension repeal. It was that suggestion that the House finally approved. The Senate took similar action last week by a vote of 75 to 5.

The vehicle was a measure to continue salaries to men in the armed services even though they were missing or captured. Other riders, which will have to be compromised in conference, would authorize a new $8,000,000 set of Soo locks in Michigan and would increase base pay for enlisted men and warrant officers in military service.

Mr. Vinson explained to the House that the conferees, which he will head, would see to it that the annuity provisions for heads of executive departments, as well as members of the Senate and House and President Roosevelt, would be stricken out.

# Canadian Unity Wins Ally In Conservative's Support

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Feb. 25—Further evidence of growing national unity in Canada over the approaching conscription plebiscite is seen in announcement that R. B. Hanson, Conservative Party leader in the House of Commons, has asked members of the party to vote in support of the Government.

The plebiscite, which is expected to be held some time in March, is to determine whether voters are willing to release Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King from his previous pledge against conscription for overseas service. Mr. Hanson has asked his party followers to vote "yes."

Mr. Hanson, asking for the vote in the House of Commons recently, stated that such a vote was the loyal and patriotic course and "a course which may make possible the achievement of the objectives which we as a party have."

**Methods Under Criticism**

Although Mr. Hanson has been in favor of conscription, he had registered in the past considerable opposition to the methods by which the Government was seeking release from its pledge. There was also speculation as to what course the Conservatives, as opposition party, would take.

Mr. Hanson had previously registered his "firm opposition" to the principle of holding the plebiscite which he considered unnecessary and "a waste of valuable time." He now asks the Government again to indicate what action they will take if the people answer the plebiscite question in the affirmative.

Unless the people know what the Prime Minister intends to do, they will be voting blindly, Mr. Hanson insists. Mr. Hanson also asks the Government what it will do if the vote is indecisive—if only 50 per cent of the qualified voters cast a vote and say only 30 per cent of the total electorate favor releasing the Government, how will the Government interpret it?

**Questions for Regime**

If the plebiscite receives a favorable answer by wide majorities in seven or eight Provinces and is defeated in one of two, Mr. Hanson also asks what the Government will feel about such a result? And if the plebiscite is answered unfavorably by a large majority, Mr. Hanson asks the Government if it will feel it has lost the confidence of the people?

At present there is little likelihood that these questions will be answered by the Government. The attitude taken by the Prime Minister is that the people are being merely asked to record their views so that the Government may be in a position to take whatever steps may be considered necessary to meet conditions as they exist or may arise. No member of the Government will go further.

Mr. Hanson further urged that the plebiscite be taken at the earliest possible date.

## Issues for Ontario

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Legislation to enable members of the armed forces to vote in the next Provincial election; ratification of agreements with the Federal Government in handing over the corporation and income taxes, and an amendment to the Liquor Control Act were forecast by Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in his Speech from the Throne as he opened the Ontario Legislature recently.

Although his speech was unusually lacking in references to legislative action during this session, it was not unexpected, as Premier M. F. Hepburn had previously pointed out that there would be no new taxation and that the overriding Federal wartime authority on legislation has reduced the role of the Province.

The amendment to the Liquor Control Act is designed to tighten up regulations on beverage-room sales, particularly as regards to minors, making it more difficult for them to be served, particularly young women.

An amendment to the Health Act will enable a more modern method of pasteurization of milk, while amendments will also be introduced to the Municipal Act, the Highway Traffic Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Mining Act and the Judicature Act.

In a brief summary of the participation of the Province in the main war effort, the Lieutenant General pointed out that the Department of Labor has aided training of skilled men for war industry, and that in the first year, from July, 1940, to June, 1941, over 25,000 men and women, or 61 per cent of the Dominion total, received instruction in Ontario's 30 vocational schools. In addition more than 6,000 members of the armed forces received training or 34 per cent of the Dominion total. The Galt Aircraft School, founded by the Minister of Lands and Forests at the outbreak of the war, has been expanded to accommodate more than 1,000 students.

The demand for the produce of Ontario's forests continues unabated, he said. The Province is supplying pulp for munitions, lumber for war industries and hardwood veneer for aircraft, not only for Canada but for the United States. In both pulpwood and sawlogs the forest areas are generally being placed under a managed cropping system, each operation being studied to assure systematic cropping of the forests and the protection and stabilization of existing mills before new mills are considered.

# State and County Quotas For 145,000 Cars Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced State and County quotas for the rationing of 145,500 new 1942 passenger automobiles to eligible buyers in March, April and May. Rationing begins March 2.

The actual quotas total 120,000 cars, but an additional 25,500 vehicles were placed in State and National "reserves" and a small number were released for sale in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone.

County quotas were arrived at largely on the basis of 1941 new car registrations. However, "in many counties the extent of local war and defense activity was an important factor" in establishing both quota and reserve figures, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said.

California, described as "a State of great distances, with a long, exposed coast line," was granted the comparatively large reserve of 1,632 cars because of its "exposure to potential air or naval attack."

**30 Per Cent of Total**

The cars to be released amount to 43 per cent of the 340,000 new vehicles to be sold to essential users in the next 12 months, and 30 per cent of the total supply of about 480,000 new cars left in the hands of manufacturers, distributors and dealers when the motor industry closed down for complete conversion to war production. The remaining cars will be held in a stock pile for rationing in 1943 and thereafter.

The State reserves will afford a pool from which State rationing administrators may adjust County quotas, if necessary, to the particular needs of each community. The national reserve will allow similar adjustments of State quotas and will provide replacements for outworn cars belonging to Federal, State and local governments.

The decision to release so large a proportion of the country's total supply of passenger machines in the first year of rationing was a deliberate one, Mr. Henderson said.

"Storage of cars is expensive and even where all proper precautions are taken, some depreciation is unavoidable," he explained. "Storage facilities badly needed for other purposes now are being used to store automobiles and it is desirable that this space be made available as quickly as possible.

"Rapid release of cars also will help to cushion the terrible impact of the sudden stoppage of automobile production upon automobile dealers and others who derive their incomes from retail sales of automobiles.

**An Inflationary Force**

"Furthermore, the withholding of automobiles from the market is an inflationary force. The income created by the production of automobiles has been paid out and is already reflected in the demand for goods, while goods which would absorb the equivalent of this income are being held off the market. Also, cars that are sold now will continue to give service for a period of years and we believe that our responsibilities can best be met by moving the existing stock of new passenger cars fairly rapidly into the hands of those who have the best claim to new car transportation."

The new passenger car quotas and reserves, by States and territories:

| | Quota | Reserve |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,368 | 285 |
| Arkansas | 760 | 95 |
| Connecticut | 2,074 | 472 |
| District of Columbia | 977 | 61 |
| Florida | 1,813 | 174 |
| Georgia | 1,955 | 135 |
| Louisiana | 1,403 | 127 |
| Maine | 662 | 185 |
| Maryland | 1,817 | 462 |
| Massachusetts | 4,092 | 825 |
| Mississippi | 864 | 118 |
| New Hampshire | 422 | 58 |
| New York City | 3,772 | 404 |
| New York State (Excluding City) | 7,030 | 717 |
| North Carolina | 2,077 | 148 |
| Rhode Island | 718 | 108 |
| South Carolina | 1,139 | 95 |
| Tennessee | 1,808 | 166 |
| Vermont | 329 | 25 |
| Virginia | 2,360 | 402 |
| West Virginia | 1,069 | 88 |
| Puerto Rico | 90 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 3 | 0 |
| Panama Canal Zone | 53 | 0 |

# *Rumor Mongers Are Denounced And Their Wild Reports Exposed*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—While President Roosevelt was denouncing rumor-mongers in his address Monday night two reports of an alarmist character were receiving publication.

One of them was singled out for attack by Mr. Roosevelt yesterday at the White House as just the sort of unfounded rumors which he wanted scotched.

The other is now on the way to complete investigation, and preliminary inquiry throws doubt on its authenticity.

The first report appeared in a Middle Western newspaper. It asserted that German submarines are using the French Island of Martinique as a base, and that Secretary of State Hull is quitting the Cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt denounced the story as a tissue of lies. The United States has officials in Martinique as well as a naval base nearby, he said, and there is not a shred of evidence that Axis submarines are using any French Isles in the Western Hemisphere as base.

Like Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State earlier, Mr. Roosevelt also denied the story of Secretary Hull's retiring. The story was untrue, unfounded and malicious, he said.

The other charge was more widely circulated. Martin Agronsky, NBC representative in Batavia, broadcast it to America, declaring it was based on statements said to have been made by an unnamed naval lieutenant. He charged that in a recent engagement with Japanese the fire of at least one of the American vessels was only 30 per cent effective.

Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, called before the House Naval Affairs Committee straightway to testify on the matter, said that the seaplane tender Heron had the same type of anti-aircraft guns and ammunition as the ship under question, and was able with it to shoot down a four-engine Japanese bomber and to damage another badly.

"Thus the ammunition can hardly be said to be ineffective," said Admiral Blandy, "but, being of an older type, is not as effective as what we have today."

In further testimony the naval officer said the radio report was couched in "unprofessional terms." He added:

"I can only say that any report which bases the effectiveness of ammunition on age is untrue." The ship in question had four successful target practices prior to going into action.

## Huge Depot-Warehouse Ordered for N. Y. State

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Senator James H. Mead (D) of New York, made public yesterday the following:

"The War Department announces it has authorized construction of a depot-warehouse, to cost several million dollars, in New York State. It will be under the District Office of the Corps of Engineers at Syracuse, which will award contracts and supervise the work.

"The War Department has authorized additional facilities at Pine Camp, near Watertown, to cost less than $5,000,000. It will be under direction of the Buffalo office of the Corps of Engineers."

## Army Induction On Examination

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Men ordered into the Army under the selective service system will be inducted the same day they are given the Army physical examination, Selective Service headquarters announced yesterday.

Previously, induction at Army reception centers has followed about 10 days after examinations. Selective Service officials said the War Department had assured them that under the new system, in any cases where immediate induction would cause undue hardship, the registrant would be given an immediate furlough to adjust his civilian affairs.

Local Selective Service boards will continue to give "screening" examinations, rejecting the obviously physically unfit men. But to speed up the induction procedure to meet the Army's needs, men rated as acceptable for service, instead of receiving a notice to report for physical examination by the armed forces, will be notified to report for induction.

Under the new procedure, officials said, registrants will have the same rights of appeal and of personal appearance before their local boards as they have at present.

## Police Judge Far Ahead In Seattle's Primary

SEATTLE, Feb. 25 (AP)—Police Judge William F. Devin earned the right to oppose Mayor Earl Millikin in the general election by running far ahead of the mayor in yesterday's primary.

Devin polled 27,940 votes to Millikin's 17,035. The closest of the other four candidates was Councilman William Norton with 9,495.

Devin also opposed Millikin in the finals a year ago for the unexpired mayoralty term of Governor Langlie.


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# Russians Hail Allied Aid But Need Much More

Continued from Page 1

so far is that artillery is the answer to the blitzkrieg.

The Soviet armies have shown conclusively that the weakness of lightning war is inherent in its strength—speed. To obtain speed you have to sacrifice some "fire power"—in other words, the weight of men and material you can hurl against the enemy. And when you go up against a foe who possesses greater "fire power" and who knows how to use it intelligently and courageously, the blitz attack is likely to lose its speed and its essential superiority to the older, more familiar type of warfare.

This is substantially what has happened in Russia.

The blitzkrieg has run down and the fighting has boiled down to ground warfare, basically a battle of artillery.

The Russians, fighting on their home land, have been able to marshal far more artillery in general than the Germans, who have to transport their guns as much as 1,000 miles to the battle line.

**Must Keep Superiority**

In addition to having more artillery than their enemies, the Russians claim superiority in quality. They are also believed to be superior in automatic rifles.

This superiority the Russians must maintain. Soviet industries despite the crippling or loss of many industrial cities prior to the end of December have worked at a herculean pace and have succeeded in maintaining it since the start of the great Russian counteroffensive.

[The Commerce Department in Washington estimates that Russian industrial output at the end of 1941 was well up to that of 1940, when the Soviet Union was preparing feverishly to meet the impending shock of invasion.]

But whether they will be able to maintain superiority in the face of the expected spring offensive by the Nazis without considerable additional help from the United States and Great Britain remains a question.

Russian agriculture likewise has worked prodigiously to provide that other essential of warmaking —food. But without more help from abroad, Russian sources say, there will be only the barest necessaries for the armies at the front and the populations behind the lines.

Just the other day Russia asked the United States for considerable quantities of canned meats, animal fats, vegetable oils, butter and other concentrated foods, in addition to the wheat, flour, and sugar it is already receiving.

**Food Supply Essential**

In retaking land from the Germans the Russians are adding to their food problems, it is understood. Civilians in these areas must be fed until they can get back into agricultural production.

[In Washington, Agriculture Department officials in charge of Lend-Lease food purchases said that every effort would be made to meet the Soviet request, but that ocean shipping would be perhaps the controlling factor in determining the amount sent.

The United States and Great Britain are jointly committed to supply the Russians with about 2,500,000 tons of wheat and flour and 850,000 tons of sugar this year. Canada will supply part of the wheat.]

Despite the fact that they urgently need more weapons and food the Russians generally might be said to be more interested in the opening of a second major front against the Nazis than in the extent of supplies from abroad.

This, they point out, would divide the basic Nazi power and make it unnecessary for the Russians to marshal such a vast quantity of material to hurl the invaders back to their own land. In brief, the Russian attitude is this:

Open another front and confront the Nazis with superior force on two battlefields or give us sufficient help to defeat them conclusively here in Russia.

## Usual Nazi 'Trap'

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—A warning that America must not fall into the Nazi trap by regarding Russia with doubt and suspicion was sounded today by Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

"We must never forget," Mr. Davies said, "that the Nazis are still waging their offensive in the battle of the mind, that they are unceasing in their efforts to drive wedges between the United Nations."

Mr. Davies said that while the Axis grand strategy called for a gigantic German-Japanese pincer movement directed against the entire Continent of Asia, the Russian front offered the best opportunity for the United Nations to take the offensive against the Axis.

# 'Youth Re-Found'

Designed by Wheeler Williams

**Patio Fountain Dedicated**

**Attractive setting in Norton Gallery and School of Art at West Palm Beach.**

## Three New Galleries in First Year Distinguish Art Plan at West Palm Beach

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Few galleries can boast with the Norton Gallery and School of Art of the necessity for three new galleries in their first year of existance. Two additions to be used for exhibition purposes were completed during the summer and the third, under construction, is to be the permanent home of the Stanley Charles Mott collection of Chinese jade.

Besides the ackquisition of the jade, said to be unequaled as a collection, the Gallery acquired 15 paintings and 18 pieces of sculpture.

During its "birthday" week the Gallery was the setting for a reception honoring Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Norton, donors, in which the entire community joined. This was followed by the formal dedication of the galleries together with the dedication of the patio fountain "Youth Re-Found" by Wheeler Williams, and by a recital by Earle Spicer, baritone.

The gift of two additional paintings was announced at the formal ceremonies by Mr. Norton. "The Madonna in Glory" by van Dyck is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Norton, and an El Greco, "The Purification of the Temple," is the gift of the E. and A. Silberman Galleries of New York.

Promised for March is the annual exhibition by the members of the Palm Beach Art League, and in April an exhibition by the art departments of Florida Universities including the faculty of the Ringling School of Art.

## Syracuse Provides American Center

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 25—An inter-American demonstration center for the purpose of developing new programs for the study of other American Republics has been organized at Syracuse University in response to the request of Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of the United States Office of Education.

This center is one of 15 which have been set up by Dr. Studebaker's office in elementary and high schools, city school systems, laboratory schools of teachers' colleges, private schools, and teacher education institutions.

The inter-American demonstration centers are correlated with the work of the Rockefeller Committee for the building up of greater common cultural understanding in the Americas.

The Syracuse demonstration center is already functioning as a clearing house for materials relating to the study of Central and South America. It distributes such materials received from Washington for use in the schools of this area, and supplies to the Office of Education information concerning work being done at local area schools.

Materials available to date have included courses of study, descriptions of study projects, lists of films which may be had, and several sorts of bibliographies. The center is also handling requests from organizations for speakers who can lecture on topics related to Central and South America.

# Los Angeles Fires on 'Blimp'

Continued from Page 1

how nearly a shell came to puncturing the oil main it struck, they might suppose that the fortunes of war have begun to shift away from their banners. "Atrocious gunnery" fairly describes the work of their expedition.

**Like Big Skyrockets**

The "battle of Ellwood" is not taken too lightly along the Pacific Coast. Residents of this area said the shells swishing past sounded like big skyrockets just taking off. Some were "scared," but there was no attempt to run away. No hysteria, or panic.

Wheeler's Inn, a roadside eating spot, was the center of population while the shelling was in progress, and it surely was the center of interest all through the following morning, when enough newspaper reporters and cameramen to cover a small war ate sandwiches and said impatient things because pleasantly-firm Army guards couldn't let them into the shelled oil field until someone with high authority arrived to give the word. It was nearly noon before this word came.

Best eyewitness account of the first war action on continental United States territory in this World War undoubtedly was given by Mrs. A. C. Bush, wife of the Superintendent of Pacific Western Oil Company. The whole pageant took place almost literally in her front yard.

Mrs. Bush and her husband were listening to the address of President Roosevelt on the radio when the first blast of cannon fire was heard. Going outside, they could see the submarine, riding unusually high out of the water, framed between clumps of Barnsdall oil derricks which stand on piers jutting out into the ocean.

**Redrew Whole Picture**

"It was the most brazen performance you ever saw," Mrs. Bush told a Christian Science Monitor reporter. She was indignant about the whole thing, and although she was late in starting for a luncheon engagement, she graciously stood on her porch and redrew the whole picture.

"My husband and I think there were about 15 to 18 shots," she said, "but we can't be sure. We did not count them. My husband was in the Navy in the last World War, and he said the submarine was an unusually large one.

"We watched the ship in the gathering dusk as it moved toward us down the edge of that kelp bed about a mile offshore, firing as it came. We could see the flashes and hear some of the shells burst as they struck the cliffs or farther inshore.

"Because we seemed to be coming into the line of fire, we decided to go down past the highway, where we would be behind a hill from the submarine. By the time we reached the highway, people were trying to enter the refinery grounds so they could see the ship better. We stayed there at the gate, because my husband couldn't have the grounds filling up with strangers at night."

Others in the community heard the gun blasts and shell explosions. Lawrence Wheeler, proprietor of the inn, said he, his family, and guests in the inn could hear bits of shells falling near them occasionally. They went outside to hear better, saw the gun flashes, turned out lights.

**Reports of Flares**

There is something of mystery in reports of sky flares seen near Ventura, south of Santa Barbara, and near Ellwood, which is 12 miles north of here. Those who saw the flares speculate that they may have been shot up by the submarine, or sent aloft by accomplices on shore. There is the less dramatic possibility that United States planes combing the area in darkness might have dropped the flares to orient themselves with the blacked-out coastline. Army and Navy are both silent on this subject, so it remains a mystery.

Japanese oil tankers used to stop at Ellwood Wharf two years ago for gasoline to take to their homeland. Some of the ships' officers used to eat occasionally at Wheeler's Inn.

"Maybe they paid us this visit because they thought we overcharged them when they stopped before," suggested a waitress, Miss Jo Thompson.

Capt. Barney Hagen and Sergeant Walter Newman of the Army piloted the news corps around the scene of the shelling. They put their jeep into and through the largest shell crater, graciously posing their amazing vehicle in various positions that proved not only its merits but the small dimensions of the shell hole. The hole was about eight feet across and 3½ feet deep, in soaked, muddy soil.

Soldiers with cannon which could have sunk the submarine easily from shore were moved out of the Ellwood area, as a routine maneuver, about three weeks ago. It is suspected the submarine commander had this information.

Soldiers now on guard there hope the submarine comes back. Also, and this is not divulging any military information, other points where the oil fields meet the sea undoubtedly will be ticklish spots for enemy submarines from now on.

No one has suggested any such slogan as "Remember Ellwood"; it would be too funny. But the little Japanese fireworks show staged there Monday night is not going unheeded anywhere on this coast. And it will not be forgotten soon.

## Plane Workers Warned When 12 Smokers Fined

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—With a warning that a misdirected cigarette 'might ruin just the number of planes needed to turn the tide of an important battle on some far-flung front," Magistrate Jenkin R. Hockert fined 12 employees of an aviation company $25 each today for smoking in the plant.

# Army-Navy Heads Oppose One-Man Command

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Military and naval officials here are prepared to quash what appears to be a growing popular movement in favor of an over-all American war command with Gen. Douglas MacArthur at its head.

Holding that the present coordination of American land, air and sea forces goes as far as practicable, the War and Navy Departments are convinced that any major changes in the system of High Command would be disastrous to the nation's war effort.

Although granting the high strategic and administrative ability shown by General MacArthur in the Philippines defense, officials in Washington still contend that it is not possible for any one man to direct all phases of America's expanding war effort. They point out that no country in the world has given such power to a single military or naval leader and that the war in Europe has indicated that such a position would be too big for an individual.

In addition, the opponents of a one-man command recall that, under the American Constitution, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and that, while he may delegate certain powers, it is not possible to have two commanders-in-chief.

**Disturbed by Defeats**

The principal War-Navy Department concern over the move to amend America's present military system comes from the increasing restlessness being shown in Congress over continued United Nations defeats in the Southwest Pacific.

A bill has been introduced in Congress which would serve the double end of creating an independent American air force and of making General MacArthur supreme commander of American forces on land, sea and in the air.

While there appears little probability that this measure will receive Congressional approval in the face of complete War and Navy Department opposition, the existence of such a move in Congress is enough to keep generals and admirals on the edge of their seats. It forces them to keep one eye on Congress and one eye on the fighting, instead of giving their whole attention to winning the war.

The biggest plump for the single command principle came from Wendell L. Willkie in his Lincoln Day Dinner address at the Middlesex Club in Boston when he proposed that General MacArthur be brought back from the Philippines immediately and given over-all control of America's fighting forces.

Mr. Willkie asserted that the MacArthur appointment was necessary to end "unnecessary waste effort, lack of mutual confidence and central 'direction among our various fighting forces.'" The 1940 Republican presidential candidate said that this change would give the American people reason to hope that "skill, not bungling and confusion," will direct the country's effort.

Although neither the White House nor the Service Departments have publicly replied either to the Willkie suggestion or to similar suggestions emanating from Congress, they are known to feel that the appointment of a single head, be he General MacArthur, or someone else, would make no appreciable change either in the country's military and naval strategy or in the way in which it was administered and carried out.

It is pointed out that the land, air and sea branches of America's fighting force are in constant and close touch with each other, that no major decisions are taken by any one service other than in consultation with the other two, and that the President is actually functioning as the supreme American war commander since all strategical questions of an important nature are decided at White House conferences.

The advocates of what is generally called a "unified command" usually point to the German military setup as an example of what should be done in this country. Defense officials assert, however, that in actual practice the present American system matches that of Germany in most major details.

Germany, it is known, has a High Command which is charged with the direction of all land, sea and air operations. It is the duty of the High Command to coordinate these branches for each individual action, such as the invasion of Norway, the conquest of Crete, the over-running of France and the Low Countries.

War officials here contend that the United States does and will achieve the same results through the meetings of the President, the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, the Army Chief of Staff, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, the head of the Army Air Forces and their many advisers.


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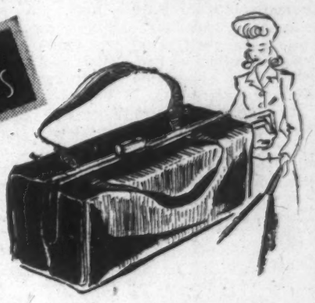
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Top-handled and large enough to carry your knitting plus your "necessities." It opens wide for easy accessibility. Heavy rayon faille in black or navy piped with red—in red piped with navy or all brown.
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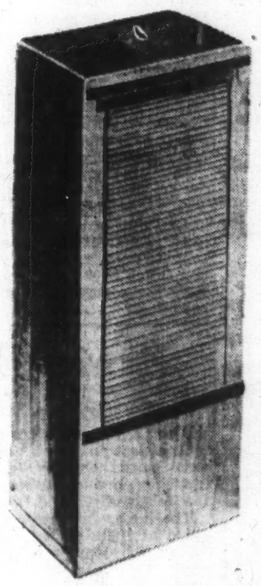
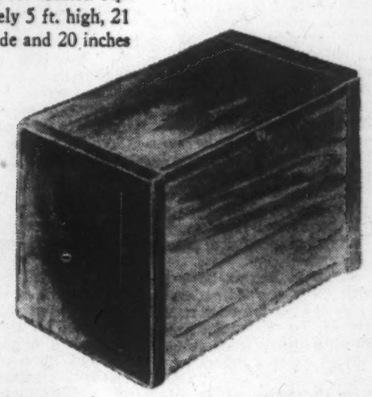
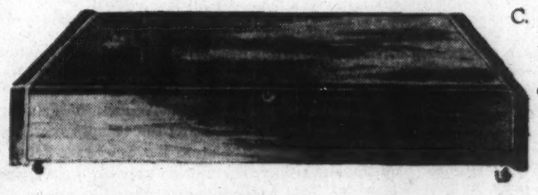

A. Sliding Door Closet. Approximately 5 ft. high, 21 inches wide and 20 inches deep.

B. Large Chest. Approximately 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep. Nickel plated spring lock, top and side handles.

C. Hide-a-way Chest on Wheels. Approximately 4 ft. long, 20 inches wide and 9 inches deep. 4 ball bearing casters.
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John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

# Japan Spreading Its Attacks To Divide United Nations

*Continued from Page 1*

large Japanese transports off Macassar in the Celebes, while the Japanese said they had destroyed 68 Allied war planes based on Java during an attack Feb. 24.

The Australians, meanwhile, announced that Japanese bombers had struck again at Port Moresby on the southern shore of New Guinea, only 400 miles from the Australian coast and that Australian fighters had engaged them. American airmen again were active, having succeeded in turning a Japanese attacking air force away from Java.

### Burma:

A new Japanese push into the Shan States of northeastern Burma was anticipated here today, as British troops to the south fought a delaying action from "good positions" along the west bank of the Sittang River, last natural barrier before the Rangoon railway which connects with the Burma Road.

Rangoon, principal seaport of Burma and the Capital, was semi-deserted following completion of a compulsory evacuation of all but military elements.

A United States military mission supervised the hurried loading of hundreds of trucks with piled stores of lend-lease war supplies and rushed them off toward the Chinese frontier while the Burma Road remained open to traffic.

It was understood that stores which could not be moved in time would be destroyed. In this category, it was believed, were many new United States built trucks which had not been assembled.

Defending the Burma frontier in the Shan State area are thousands of seasoned Chinese troops who marched a thousand miles over rough mountain roads and trails to the Thailand and Indo-China frontiers.

So far, they have had only patrol activity and a few clashes with the Japanese and their Thailand supporters.

A Japanese push into the area has been expected since the start of the war, and this has had the effect of immobilizing a large fraction of Burma's defending force which might otherwise have been employed in stopping the Japanese at the Salween River, the broad stream of whirlpools and currents which was Burma's best natural defense line.

In the hills beyond Mandalay a number of brush fires were observed Tuesday night, presumably started by subversive natives as beacons to enemy aviators.

British and American volunteer pilots who worked continuously up and down the highways back of the Sittang River Front reported that Japanese troops were as thick as ants and could hardly be missed by the Allied bombing and machine-gun attacks.

Japanese troops were throwing themselves against the British line along the Sittang River without a let-up despite increasingly heavy losses, military commentators in London said.

The Sittang, which is the last natural obstacle of any size between the Japanese and Rangoon, is 400 yards wide at this season. The Sittang River Front is about 60 miles from Rangoon.

The commentator discounted reports that the Japanese were employing 140,000 men in the attack on British lines.

He said the best estimate was two divisions attacking, with one in reserve, or a total of 45,000 men.

It was said that if Japanese were not able to bring pontoons up to cross the Sittang as they did Johore Strait in the assault on Singapore, they could obtain small boats which abound in villages along the river.

If the invaders once crossed the Sittang, it would be almost impossible to prevent them from cutting the railway and the main road and thus securing a grip on Burma's chief overland communications artery. While Rangoon holds out, traffic along the Irrawaddy River to the west probably would not be disturbed.

From Pegu to Rangoon the country is flat, and at this time of year vehicles can go almost anywhere over the short stubble of the rice paddies. Once past the main road, only light scrub and jungle would present any kind of natural barrier to the Japanese.

The British in Burma have one advantage over the defenders of Singapore—the combined forces of the Royal Air Force and the American volunteer group have inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese Air Force.

Rangoon, however, is not well adapted to stand a siege. On the land side there is no strong natural defense line, and the Japanese would be able to spread across the country from the Pegu River, which is only 15 to 20 yards wide, west to the Hlaing, another small stream which empties into the Gulf of Martaban at Rangoon.

Should the Japanese win Burma they would have bases from which to attack India by air and sea and could open the Indian Ocean to their Navy.

An official announcement in New Delhi, India, said of Gen. Sir Alan Hartley's assignment to the command in Burma:

"Following on the recent discussions with Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, which resulted in more direct co-operation between India and China, and recent changes in the eastern strategic situation, it has been decided that the Commander in Chief in India has now become responsible for operations in Burma."

Military observers pointed out that Japanese thrusts already had separated Burma from General Wavell's base in the Dutch East Indies and that now, more than ever, Burma and China must work in complete harmony.

General Chiang has arrived back in Chungking from his visit to India. His flying trip there was described as foreshadowing the establishment of regular air transport to strengthen China's own supply lines.

A Chinese spokesman explained that while the country was self-sufficient as to food, could manufacture its own light arms, and had certain heavy equipment still available for shipment to the front against the Japanese, it had need of air transport from India to bring in certain essential but not bulky war materials.

### Dutch East Indies:

Allied aircraft sank two large Japanese transport ships in a raid on a concentration near Macassar, in the southern Celebes, and a third elsewhere, a Netherlands Indies communiqué said today.

Allied planes also raided an airdrome near Palembang, Japanese-occupied City in southern Sumatra, and set three enemy planes afire, it was announced.

Japanese fliers continued reconnaissance operations and raids on defense airports, obviously in preparation for an attack which the Dutch expect them to launch as soon as possible against both ends of Java—from Sumatra and Bali—and probably also from the north.

A 16-plane formation which raided the harbor of Tandjongpriok, the harbor of Batavia, was broken up by antiaircraft fire, a communiqué said, and losses were small.

The United States War Department announced that 7 American pursuit planes intercepted a formation of 9 Japanese bombers protected by 14 fighting planes over Java, turning back the enemy craft and shooting down one Japanese bomber and one fighter plane.

Meanwhile, Japanese Imperial Headquarters asserted that Japanese air raiders had delivered a "mortal blow to the British and Dutch air forces" by destroying 68 Allied warplanes based in Java Feb. 24, but a Navy spokesman said the United Nations had more than 1,000 planes in the Southwest Pacific.

From 40 to 50 submarines were reported authoritatively to be operating against Japanese shipping in the area.

Commander Itaru Tashiro of the Naval Press Section acknowledged before the Central Co-operative Council that 26 Japanese transports had been sunk or damaged in the Southwest Pacific. Of 16 damaged, he said, 6 already have been repaired and put back in service.

Commander Tashiro said Japan had expected even heavier losses because the Allies had more than 1,000 planes in that area and had 40 to 50 submarines based on Manila and Singapore.

He said the Japanese Navy already was using Singapore as a base for wide-scale operations extending into the Indian Ocean, and that some of the damaged oil fields at Miri, in Sarawak on northern Borneo, had been restored to production for the Tokyo war machine.

He said repair work on other oil fields in northern Borneo also was progressing satisfactorily.

Australian bombers attacked both Rabaul and Timor Feb. 24, a Royal Australian Air Force communiqué announced.

The attack on Timor followed the observation of large Japanese naval forces in the vicinity of Dili, Capital of the northern, or Portuguese, portion of Timor, and the report that Japanese transports in Dili harbor were burning.

The communiqué did not mention any ships being bombed.

Dili, about 450 miles northwest of Darwin, had been occupied by Allied forces until the Japanese launched an invasion.

Australian dispatches also stated that Japanese parachute troops had landed near Koepang, capital of Dutch Timor, and a strong naval force had been sighted off Dili.

Because of this steady Japanese advance southward and a belief that Australia and New Zealand eventually will be attacked, important secret decisions have been taken by chiefs of Australia's fighting forces in consultation with a New Zealand mission and members of Australia's Advisory War Council.

### Australia:

Decisions of the utmost importance, based on the belief that Japan will assault Australia or New Zealand in an early southward drive, were reported today to have been reached in long conferences between chiefs of the Australian fighting forces, a New Zealand mission and members of Australia's Advisory War Council.

The Government asked the Opposition to agree to adjournment of Parliament until March 5 so the discussions can continue without interruption.

Australian defense authorities were determined to make the most of the time remaining to them.

They were paying particular attention to the Japanese forces in New Guinea. The Japanese have been in that big island area for four weeks, and the fact that they now are operating fighter craft from occupied points is considered a clear indication that they are establishing formidable bases which could be used equally well against Australia and New Zealand.

The defense of New Guinea is under joint Dutch-Australian command and Australian air forces are co-operating in patrolling thousands of square miles of land and sea.

### Philippines:

The Battle of Bataan appears to have entered a definite stalemate, with the Japanese abandoning at least temporarily their hitherto costly efforts to breach Gen. Douglas MacArthur's line across the peninsula.

There are at present no indications whether the Japanese are awaiting reinforcements, planning attacks against Bataan and the island fortress of Corregidor from new directions, or whether they are content to tighten their encirclement in an attempt to starve the American-Filipino defense forces into eventual capitulation when supplies and provisions are exhausted.

In the past week, infantry activity on the Bataan Front has been desultory, while artillery duels between Japanese batteries on the south shore of Manila Bay and the guns of Corregidor and other fortified islands have been intensified. The Japanese have fired hundreds of shells against Corregidor.

In the Manila Bay sector of the Bataan Front, which is dominated by American-Filipino artillery, the Japanese have abandoned supplies which the defenders either captured or destroyed. Hitherto there has been no explanation of these evidences of hasty departure, but the theory has been advanced that the Japanese have withdrawn some troops from Battan to prepare defense positions along the Lingayen Gulf and eastern Luzon, fearing American forces will land behind them.

All fronts have been relatively quiet, with artillery action limited generally to counter-battery firing.

Japanese aerial activity also has decreased, although the Japanese still control the air and periodically receive additional planes, especially 97 dive bombers which probably were brought by ship from Formosa and landed somewhere in northern Luzon.

In various areas of Luzon, American-Filipino forces are carrying on guerrilla warfare, raiding Japanese-held towns and picking off Japanese in small groups.

It is generally believed the Japanese High Command is preparing for further assaults against General MacArthur's Bataan positions, but may delay a major drive pending the arrival of reinforcements released from action in the Malaya and Dutch East Indies areas where their main strength is at present occupied.

Heavy casualties suffered by General Homma's 14th Army undoubtedly have contributed to the halting of the Japanese drive. Exact Japanese losses have not been estimated, but it is certain that thousands—perhaps as high as 30,000—have been killed or wounded.

The artillery took a terrific toll of the Japanese, who in the early days of the Bataan fighting used to march in close order down the roads commanded by American guns. Several times artillery of the defenders fired into concentrations of between 500 and 1,000 Japanese, destroying nearly all of them. Their fanatical charges into American-Filipino machine-gun nests also cost the Japanese heavily.

In the current phase of limited patrol activities, the Japanese show little inclination to fight, usually withdrawing when they encounter American-Filipino patrols even inferior in numbers.

There are some indications that Japanese morale is not as high as formerly. This is admitted by many prisoners, who say they are sick of fighting. Recent prisoners stripped themselves of all means of identification and attempted to deny they were soldiers, claiming they were residents of Manila who were pressed into service as bus drivers by the Japanese Army. However, these men are unable to speak English or Filipino and their stories quickly were broken down.

On the other hand, the morale of General MacArthur's men is excellent. They want to keep on fighting and are counting on the United States to give them the tools with which to do so.

The current stalemate is a further indication that General MacArthur outmaneuvered the Japanese at every turn since they landed on Luzon. The main Japanese strategy on Luzon was to land hordes of young, untrained troops in the Lingayen area in the belief that General MacArthur would rush his main forces there. Then experienced, well-equipped Japanese troops were to close in from behind after landing at Atimonan and other points on eastern Luzon. The Japanese carried out their landings as scheduled, but when they tried to trap General MacArthur, his forces already were moving into Bataan, where they have been holding since early January.

# Drive Toward Burma Road

By a Staff Artist

**Battle Front in Burma**

**Arrow shows general direction of the Japanese offensive which has brought them rapidly from the Thailand border to within striking distance of the Burma Road and with every prospect of taking the port of Rangoon.**

# Soviet Drive Sweeps On

*Continued from Page 1*

the north and a railway line running almost due west, the Staraya Russa area controls the junction of three highly usable rivers—the Pola, Polista, and Lovat.

The important Nazi defense position at Velikie Luki lies on the Lovat, the longest of the three, some 110 miles south and slightly west of Staraya Russa.

Staraya Russa is a mineral springs resort below Lake Ilmen on a railway that—like the crossbar of a huge "A"—links trunk lines from Leningrad to Warsaw and from Leningrad to Moscow.

The Soviet Radio said Russian troops had recaptured four settlements and inflicted 2,250 casualties on the German on the Southwestern Front during the last few days.

Perhaps referring to the same engagements, the Soviet Information Bureau said five days of fighting on a southern sector cost the Germans 2,700 killed and wounded, 18 tanks, 11 machine guns, 11 mortars, 30 guns, three motor vehicles, and 10 radio stations.

**Escape Route Cut**

Russian reports of Feb. 24 announcing the recapture of Dorogobuzh on the Smolensk Front were viewed as possibly forecasting the collapse of the Nazi winter line in Russia on a wide and critical central sector.

With Dorogobuzh, on the headwaters of the Dnieper 50 miles east of Smolensk, again in Russian hands, the westward escape route for German forces still holding both the Vyazma and Rzhev pivots is flanked from the south. The town lies about 15 miles south the Smolensk - Vyazma - Moscow rail and road system. It is west of the naturally strong defensive position about midway between Smolensk and Vyazma formed by the confluence of the Dnieper and Vopeth Rivers.

Those two streams and their tributaries form a wide 50-mile-long barrier spanning the Smolensk-Vyazma road from north to south which powerfully bolstered the defense of Smolensk on the east. Presumably the Russian attack which retook Dorogobuzh came up the road from Elnya, 25 miles to the south. At Dorogobuzh, it has not only turned the flank of the Dnieper-Vopeth line, but is in a position to strike due west toward Smolensk itself along a direct route.

Moscow dispatches to London said that in the past 48 hours the Russians had made important gains on the Southwestern Front, presumably between Orel and Kharkov, and were cutting a path through the complicated German defense system.

# New Pact

*Continued from Page 1*

more restricted, exchange of economic goods."

Implicit in the Anglo-American economic agreement is the intention to transform their "compulsory" war association as it affects raw materials, trade, shipping, etc., into a voluntary peace association which will form the foundation of post-war prosperity and security.

It is to this end that the two countries make clear their determination, and invited "other like-minded nations" to do the same, to take co-ordinated action for the:

1. Expansion of production.
2. The enlargement of employment and the great exchange and consumption of goods.
3. The elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce.
4. The reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers.
5. The attainment of the other economic objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

# The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

**"What movies shall we see?"**

**Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.**

**For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for**

**(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.**

**The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.**

**A LETTER FROM HOME**—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in American and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

**ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY**—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y

**ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS**—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall clapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

**APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE**—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

**A YANK IN THE R. A. F.**—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

**BABES ON BROADWAY**—Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

**BADLANDS OF DAKOTA**—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

**BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD**—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

**BAHAMA PASSAGE**—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

**BALL OF FIRE**—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot.—M, Y.

**BELLE STARR**—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

**BIRTH OF THE BLUES**—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

**BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE**—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

**BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST**—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y

**BLUES IN THE NIGHT**—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances.—M.

**BOWERY BLITZKRIEG**—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y

**BURMA CONVOY**—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

**BUY ME THAT TOWN**—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

**CADET GIRL**—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y

**CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS**—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

**CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT**—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y

**CHARLEY'S AUNT**—Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y

**CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO**—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y

**CHOCOLATE SOLDIER**—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y

**CITIZEN KANE**—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y

**CONFIRM OR DENY**—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y

**DANCE HALL**—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

**DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE**—Spy melodrama seeking excitment in suggestion of violence and peril—M, Y.

**DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA**—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

**DESIGN FOR SCANDAL**—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted.—M, Y.

**DIVE BOMBER**—Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y

**DOCTORS DON'T TELL**—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters.—M.

**DRESSED TO KILL**—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y

**DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY**—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

**DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY**—The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

**DUMBO**—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

**FEMININE TOUCH**—Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

**FLYING CADETS**—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him.—M, Y

**FORGOTTEN VILLAGE**—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

**FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN**—Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

**FOUR JACKS AND A JILL**—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

**GAY FALCON**—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

**GREAT GUNS**—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

**HARMON OF MICHIGAN**—Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

**HELLZAPOPPIN**—Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

**HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT**—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

**HERE COMES MR. JORDAN**—Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

**H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.**—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

**HOLD BACK THE DAWN**—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

**HONKY TONK**—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

**HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY**—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

**HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY**—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

**ICE-CAPADES**—Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C

**INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON**—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

**IT STARTED WITH EVE**—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing.—M, Y.

**I WAKE UP SCREAMING**—Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

**JOAN OF PARIS**—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

**JOE SMITH, AMERICAN**—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

**KATHLEEN**—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

**KEEP 'EM FLYING**—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C

**KINGS ROW**—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

**KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE**—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

**LABURNUM GROVE**—Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

**LADIES IN RETIREMENT**—Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M

**LADY BE GOOD**—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets.—M, Y.

**LADY FOR A NIGHT**—Implausible costume drama.—M.

**LADY IN QUESTION**—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

**LAW OF THE TROPICS**—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

**LE ROI**—Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

**LITTLE FOXES**—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

**LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING**—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

**LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE**—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

**LOUISIANA PURCHASE**—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

**LYDIA**—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

**MAJOR BARBARA**—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

**MALTESE FALCON**—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

**MAN AT LARGE**—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

**MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH**—Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

**MARRIED BACHELOR**—Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

**MEET JOHN DOE**—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

**MEN OF BOYS TOWN**—Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

**MISTER V**—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

**MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII**—Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y

**MOON OVER HER SHOULDER**—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

**MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN**—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative.—M, Y, C.

**MUSICAL STORY**—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

**NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK**—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism. —M.

**NEW WINE**—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

**NEW YORK TOWN**—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

**NIGHT OF JANUARY 16**—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

**NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH**—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

**NINE BACHELORS**—Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

**NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH**—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

**NO TIME FOR COMEDY**—Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

**ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN**—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

**OUR WIFE**—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M

**PARIS CALLING**—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

**PARSON OF PANAMINT**—Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

**PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE**—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

**PITTSBURGH KID**—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

**PLAYMATES**—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

**QUIET WEDDING**—From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

**REACHING FOR THE SUN**—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

**REMEMBER THE DAY**—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptor and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

**RIGHT TO THE HEART**—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

**RINGSIDE MAISIE**—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

**RISE AND SHINE**—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

**ROXIE HART**—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

**SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS**—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

**SERGEANT YORK**—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

**SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN**—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

**SHANGHAI GESTURE**—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.—M.

**SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS**—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

**SING FOR YOUR SUPPER**—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

**SKYLARK**—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

**SMALL TOWN DEB**—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

**SMILING GHOST**—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

**SMILIN' THROUGH**—Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

**SON OF FURY**—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

**SPOOKS RUN WILD**—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

**SPORTING BLOOD**—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

**STORK PAYS OFF**—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

**SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS**—Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

**SUNDOWN**—Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

**SUSPICION**—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

**SWAMP WATER**—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

**TANKS A MILLION**—Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

**TARGET FOR TONIGHT**—Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

**TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE**—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

**TEXAS**—Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y

**THAT NIGHT IN RIO**—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

**THE ETERNAL GIFT**—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

**THE MEN IN HER LIFE**—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M

**THE PRIME MINISTER**—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

**THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON**—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

**THIS ENGLAND**—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

**TILLIE THE TOILER**—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

**TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN**—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

**TWO-FACED WOMAN**—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a skiinstructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M

**UNDERGROUND**—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M, Y

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

**UNHOLY PARTNERS**—Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

**WEEK END FOR THREE**—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y

**WEEK END IN HAVANA**—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y

**WE GO FAST**—Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

**WEST POINT WIDOW**—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

**WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES**—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

**WILD GEESE CALLING**—Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

**WINGS OF VICTORY**—Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

**WOMAN OF THE YEAR**—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

**WORKERS, LET'S GO**—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

**YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD**—Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

**YOU BELONG TO ME**—Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

**YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH**—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity.—M, Y

**YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW**—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

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**Reveille in 'Mr. Bug Goes to Town'**

## Recent Releases

**BORN TO SING**—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show about three youngsters who rescue their girl-friend's father's musical score (including "Ball

## Secretary to Her Home—She Manages Seven Rooms In Her Spare Time

By Gwendoline K. Spang
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

If secretarial work is just "office housekeeping," as it is often said to be, then a good secretary ought to make a good housekeeper. Miss Jennie Wilkinson of Wellesley, who, as Associate Professor of secretarial studies at Simmons, trains secretaries, also handles a seven-room house in her "off-duty" time. Lists, a docket, and an efficient plant are what she does it with.

"The 'live alone' idea is an old story now," Miss Wilkinson says deprecatingly, but few housekeeping career women handle as large a task as she does. Given a seven-hour day, five days a week, plus a half-hour's commuting each way, she produces in her spare time a charming, spotless home and good home-cooked meals, and has company once or twice a week, often for overnight.

Her Cape Cod house, two minutes from the Worcester Turnpike, has a basement playroom, first-floor study-bedroom, and two upstairs bedrooms. She asked her architect, Royal Barry Wills, for a good-sized house because it would be an advantage if she should want to share it or sell it at any future date. She also asked for large rooms because they can be kept uncluttered and therefore are easier to clean than small ones.

Miss Wilkinson starts the day at seven, with an hour for breakfast and tidying up. She is through at college by mid-afternoon most days, and does her shopping Friday afternoons, but sometimes has chores to finish up in the evening.

The list on her desk is her secret for getting things done. With the new type of vacuum cleaner that runs over bare floors as well as carpets, she can clean the whole house on Saturday morning. She spends each Saturday evening or Sunday afternoon with the string quartet of which she is a member, and the time left over from that and other engagements takes care of her list. It has headings such as "sewing," "letters," "phone calls," "plumber," and "carpenter."

"I don't plan to the minute how long the jobs will take," she says, "but I do docket work ahead for spare time such as summer or Christmas vacations—it's in line with what I teach the girls as secretaries."

**Solves the Meal Problem**

She sends all her flat laundry out, but washes and irons the rest herself, without bothering about a washing machine. Meals, the bugbear of most working housekeepers, she solves by (1) buying a great many fruits and vegetables in cans, and most of her bakery goods from a famous Boston grocery, and (2) cooking a roast on Sunday to serve in various guises almost all week, and enough vegetables at one time to do for two or three meals.

The most important factor in her cooking is the kitchen, which she planned herself, with occasional advice from Mrs. Eula Dow Keezar, professor emerita of the home economics department at Simmons. Miss Wilkinson even made measurements and rough sketches for the carpenter to go by. The room is 8½ x 14½ feet, and although it is a "corridor" rather than the preferred U-shape, it is perfectly satisfactory for this house because there is no traffic problem to be avoided, and there is room enough for two people to work if need be.

The sink is in the center of the back wall, overlooking the garden, and the room is divided roughly into the storage area at the right of the sink, adjoining the back door, and the work area at the left of it, adjoining the dining room.

**Tiny Entrance Porch**

There is a tiny entrance porch, fine for removing overshoes and leaving groceries safely, and just inside, under the built-in ironing board, is a small movable table where packages can be dumped. In the back corner is the broom closet with a closet for small cleaning supplies over it. Between this and the sink is a floor cabinet with drawers for aprons, dusters, tools, and wrapping materials. Over the floor cabinet is a wall cabinet for canned foods.

Under the right-hand drainboard of the sink are a drawer for clean dish towels and a cupboard for vegetables, and under the sink the usual washing and garbage equipment.

Now we come to the "work" area. Under the left-hand drainboard is a drawer for cookbooks and a cupboard for pressure cooker, frying pans, and other heavy utensils, and beyond it is the cabinet on whose counter top Miss Wilkinson does all her mixing. Above this is a wall cabinet which holds all the staple groceries used in cooking. The floor cabinet beneath has two shallow cutlery drawers and two deep ones for tins and pans. A small shelf over the counter is for the most-used condiments. Beyond, in the corner, is the refrigerator and on the wall opposite the mixing counter is the stove. With sink, stove, and refrigerator all within arm's reach Miss Wilkinson can cook practically a whole meal without taking a step.

Some of the business-like features of the kitchen are the pencil and roll of memorandum paper on the outside wall of the canned foods cupboard, and the typewritten list inside it, of reserve canned goods in the cellar. Containers for flour, sugar, rice and so on, are glass jars of various sizes. The cupboard under the sink has double doors rather than one and on the inside of each is a small, "fenced in" shelf for soap and cleaning powders. A towel-drying rack at the end of the cooking counter was made by a carpenter from three glass rods at a cost of thirty cents. There's a pull-out bread board under the mixing counter.

But the nicest piece of equipment in the kitchen is the floor cabinet next the stove. It has seven drawers 2½ inches deep, the top one (with cases of non-tarnish flannel) for silver, the bottom for trays, and the middle ones for linen.

As if to relieve its efficiency, the kitchen has flowered wallpaper and a coral and blue color scheme to match its ruffled net curtains.

Wide World

**Top left: Soft-tailored suit of black wool jersey with little-girl collar of crisp white piqué. Tiers of simulated pockets trim its otherwise severe front. Designed by Vera Maxwell. Top right: Man-tailored suit in navy and white shepherd-check with light-blue over-plaid. The crisp frilly blouse keeps the suit ultra-feminine. Below: Stitched, inverted shoulder pleats and flap pockets give dash to this classic Munroe tweed of clear sky blue.**

## Do Half Your Painting Now

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Haven't you jumped into a tempting job of painting only to be disillusioned by the hours of preliminary scraping and patching necessary before the surface was made ready? This chore is often far more of an undertaking than the actual spreading of the paint. Also, it often has you asking "Who ever thought up this job?" before you're half ready to begin painting.

Why not use some of the dreary end-of-the-winter days for "pre-painting"? Porches, fences, garages, even the house exterior, can all be made ready on pleasant days before real painting weather. If the wood is wet, it may not be advisable to use putty or plastic wood. But if you've a "project" on your mind, take a scraper or old kitchen knife, a stiff brush, and begin cleaning off the surface. Much if not all of the preliminary work, including the nail here and there, can be done in almost any weather except when snow prevents.

Much of the difference between a professional painters' job and that which is obviously amateur lies in the care taken to prepare the surface. The professional painter has a method. After he has scraped and cleaned, he builds up the bare spots with daubs of paint. The superlatively fine job gets a number of these preliminary daubing coats. They cost money because they take the painter's time. How much more reason why the owner-painter, who is paid only in fun and satisfaction, should give preliminary work a lot of attention.

If you think so, get your "tools" and begin. You'll find that making two jobs of painting makes both easier. More amateurs would become fond of painting if they planned projects with an eye to what they can do comfortably. Spend pleasant hours out of doors now preparing the surface. Then later, when you do the actual painting, it will be more like the diversion you planned. Also, the finished job will be better. E. P.

## Wickard Recipe Correction

In Mrs. Claude R. Wickard's recipe for ginger snaps printed on this page on Feb. 20, the list of ingredients included "4 teaspoons soda." The recipe should have read "¼ teaspoon soda."

## Shopping Bags in Style Parade

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Anyone who has watched women's handbags getting larger and larger, season by season, was probably not at all surprised by the recent introduction of a smartly styled fabric shopping bag. Yet, if it were not for the urgent need of saving paper and doing without wrappings—and of saving tires and gasoline and doing with fewer deliveries—this useful ultimate might never have been achieved.

The newly launched shopping bag, which is proving popular, is found in some of the larger stores in the notions department. One model has a boat bottom, making the bag more capacious. This sells for $1.25. Its design is similar to that of the paper shopping bag sometimes available in grocery stores. Any woman who has ever used one of these bags will recall her first pleasing discovery of how easily she could carry in it assorted parcels that she could not otherwise have possibly managed singlehanded. Another style, without the boat bottom, costs $1. Both measure approximately 14 by 16 inches.

When empty, each bag can be folded into a little roll measuring about six inches by three or four—small enough to be tucked neatly into a handbag, or pocket.

These bags are fashioned of rayon bengaline in a wide variety of colors. One of the most popular has Roman stripes. The plain-colored ones are smartly accented with a contrasting trim.

Within the first two weeks after the bags were introduced, one store sold about 600. Their immediate acceptance indicates that they fill a need, and shows, too, that Mrs. America is patriotically planning to carry her own parcels.

## Suits Run No Risk of Being Mistaken for Uniforms

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Suits for spring have stolen the show with coats as classic backlogs—sound investments—in the supporting role. Fashion will go so far as to advocate a series of suits adaptable to endless occasions and interchangeable for longer wear. Buy them as critically as you would choose a friend and they'll stand by you.

At the moment gray is the most popular color, with blues a close second. Strictly tailored models in gabardines, tweedy woolens, flannels, and chalk stripes, and softer, dressier types in sheers, moirés, failles, and tissue-thin wools are found at the extremes.

Yet this very furore over suits with their straightforward simplicity means that every detail which denotes individuality will be keenly appraised and demanded. Mary Black of London remarks, "The more women wear uniforms, the stronger the reaction will be to individuality in clothes." Now suits are far from being uniforms, but they have a tendency to types that are easily labeled.

**Individual in Detail**

The smart woman will see to it that her suits keep away from the commonplace and embody her individual taste in thoughtful detail. When she gets out to buy a suit, or to have one made, she will look at herself structurally and consider her good and questionable points with cool detachment, always remembering that it is the lines that make the suit.

Three-piece monotone tweed cape costumes are well interpreted for casual town or country wear in both bright and subdued shades, while rounded shoulder yokes in plaids with loose-cuffed sleeves and gently full skirts also find practical use both in town and out.

You may like the tie-front suit—a softly cut suit with inset belt that ties at the front and drapes gracefully in twills and in dressier fabrics, and can be worn beneath a functional topcoat. On the other hand, the severely tailored link-button suit is exceedingly popular in men's wear stripes. This is one of the most sought after patterns. This classic seems to carry on indefinitely, and you'll find at least one in every suit wardrobe.

**Hats and Bags to Match**

Tweeds, flannels (with the accent on men's wear gray flannel), cheviots, gabardines, whipcords, and coverts forge to the front in the fabric service field. Both gabardines and coverts may be waterproofed for wear in all kinds of weather, and these seem almost to demand brash little hats made of the same materials—fascinating fedoras (those darlings that fold up and flash into your pocket without a second thought), berets for a wind, and jaunty sailors. You may want fabric bags to match, too, while you're about it.

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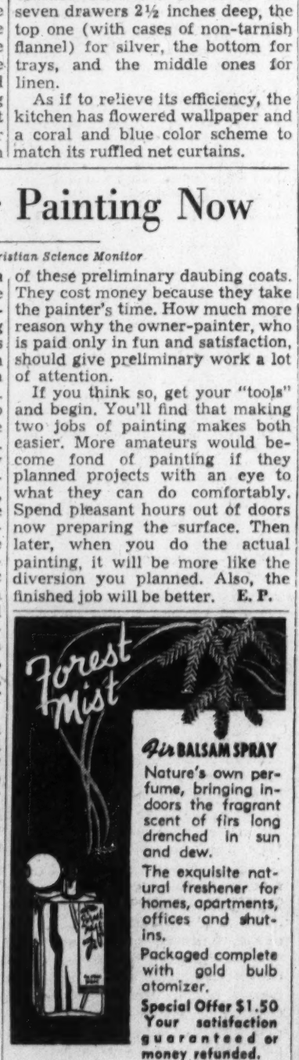


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# The Home Forum



## Our Back Bay House

MY DEAR ELIZABETH:

I want to tell you some more about our new house. I mean the old house into which we recently moved.

It's like a boat, with five decks. It's narrow and long. The bay window in front may be considered the prow, the laundry in back the stern. The little roof garden (without any garden) up on top is the bridge.

Not far from us, in a suitable place on elm-lined Commonwealth Avenue, is a statue of Leif Ericson sailing toward America. In restless moods, when I am weary of writing little black symbols on white paper, I go to my study's bay window, peer trenchantly across the street at the red brick walls of a neighbor's dwelling and imagine myself a care-free, long-mustached Viking roaming the limitless seas.

* * *

It's a pleasant way to roam. In reality, our home is the kind of a boat I like best—solid and steady and stationary. It's I who do the moving about.

We have a stately door bell, not unworthy of the dignified city of Boston. It isn't one of those ordinary little celluloid buttons you push to set a shrill bell tingling. It's a knob, a substantial bright knob of brass—or maybe of gold—which you pull. It's like the old knobs, you know, of Paul Revere's day, which were attached to little bells.

* * *

Ours doesn't really pull a bell—that would be too clumsy for 1942. It has been modernized. It is Colonial in appearance, but streamlined at heart. When you pull the knob, it sets off an electric gadget and makes something "buzz" like a bumble-bee. We keep the bumble-bee in the back of the house, in the butler's pantry.

But I hear it from my study. This study, which I suppose might be considered the captain's quarters of our boat, is on C deck; that is, two from the bottom, and two from the top. So, when I hear that faithful euphonic bee do his buzz-z-z-z, I go downstairs to greet the waiting guest. This is a not unpleasant procedure, because we have a rather graceful stairway fenced in with an elegant, white-balustered banister with a dark railing.

* * *

As I descend, I wonder what distinguished guest is standing there in the vestibule, fearing, naturally, that it's a bill collector or an air-raid warden or a solicitor for some needy cause. Then, as I graciously open the door—I usually find no one.

Apparently, someone was buzzing at the back door. Our bumble-bee is really a spider with webs in all directions. So I have to go down another set of stairs to the kitchen.

* * *

After one has warily stalked one's way down, past the furnace-room door into the kitchen, one's journey has only begun. He passes through a large, long room, past two dozen shining cupboard doors, a monumental gas stove and an inbuilt marble-top chest for two barrels of flour, to the back windows by the back door. After I complete that labyrinthic, uncarpeted journey and look out the window, I usually find no buzzer waiting for me there, either.

Then I recall that I am not in a Kansas farmhouse or in a Balkan shepherd's hut, but in a house in Boston, well enclosed by a high board fence that has a well-locked gate. So I go over to the sink and push a little tick-tick-ticker that's supposed to open the back gate. After continuing this for a reasonable length of time, I wait for my guest to appear, but he doesn't.

* * *

So I go out to the gate. That is an interesting venture, because our house is on a side street and has no alley of its own. We're an internal state, like Switzerland or Bolivia, with no sea coast. We had to procure a piece of an alley from another house; that is, our predecessors did. To them we owe a debt of gratitude and a mortgage. A long narrow, high-walled corridor passes between two other high-walled yards to our exit. I always imagine our outlet is a Danzig and that our corridor lies between Germany and Russia; which, though confused geographically, is really quite thrilling.

By the time I get to the gate, whoever had been there has gone. So all that wandering around, in search of that will-o'-the-buzz is futile.

As I return toward the kitchen, I hear another buzz-z-z. With detective subtlety, worthy of a Fifth Column catcher, I conclude that my visitor has gone around to the front door. By the time I get to the front door, frustrated and winded, I find the buzzer gone again. I give up the chase and decide to pretend that there's nobody at home.

I think eventually I may have to put a pay telephone in our vestibule; so instead of buzzing our buzzer, a visitor can drop in his nickel, call me up and tell me where he is waiting. I shall gladly refund the nickel.

* * *

What do you and William do for a bell in your new New Hampshire house? Have you got a nice stairway and a shining brass knob?

Or do you leave a latch-string out? Did you ever see anybody that really did leave a latch-string out? Do you know what fantasy I sometimes have when I take motor trips through New England? I'd like to see a nice house, set back from the road behind two elm trees and two maples. I'd like to meander up to it, see a latch-string out, open the door and walk in, make me a sandwich from cold turkey in the ice box, sit down on a comfortable soft chair by the glowing fireplace, take Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" from a shelf and read his "Pioneers, O, Pioneers." Then, just as I finished and was suffused with a love for America and New Hampshire and everything, in would come the proprietor, carrying a cane and wearing a nice white mustache.

* * *

"Well, hello, stranger," he would say. "Is there enough wood on the fire? You like Whitman, do you? I prefer Archibald MacLeish—not quite so fuzzy-wuzzy."

"No, but he's too bang-bang, too sharp and hard and flashy," I'd say. And so forth.

I don't suppose anyone but Thoreau and Diogenes ever really kept such open house, did they? And they weren't, perhaps, altogether pleasant people to know.

* * *

You may recall we have a butler's pantry in our house. Have you and William got one in yours? How do you solve that butler problem, in a time like this, with a scarcity of labor? It seems to me the whole economy and social life of our house centers about the butler. The bells in all the rooms, the dumb waiter, the telephone, the heating system, all seem to converge at his pantry—his or the maid's.

We have a butler, of course, but I can't say so much for him. His name, by an interesting coincidence, is Reuben, the same as mine. He answers the door bell and the telephone, looks after the heat and water, and shoos away the pigeons which persistently claim squatters' rights over our window-ledges and use our eaves for matinal choruses.

It goes without saying that we also have a servant who brings wood up to the fireplaces, sweeps leaves out of the corridor, shovels snow off the sidewalk and even wipes dishes on all too frequent occasions. Strangely enough, his name is Reuben, too.

* * *

Now you might think that this cognominal coincidence would cause confusion regarding household tasks. Yet that is not the case. Who is to do what in our house is clear.

It all works quite smoothly. You and William must come to see us and ring our nice door bell. Butler Reuben would gladly open the door to you. My gracious lady and I would cordially receive you and servant Reuben would take your baggage up to the guest room.

We do things right in Boston.

Why, just around the corner from us is a house with purple glass windows.

R. H. M.

## *The Mood Compels*

Push out the wall! This room fits much too
tight,
Particularly when soft music plays.
It may be memories of other days,
Or other lands or unfamiliar ways
That hammer at the door
And rap upon the windows of the night.

This little world with stars and moon and sun
Can grasp us only briefly in its thrall.
This world of land and water is too small
To compass all.
And sometimes from without
I hear a song begun.

It promises the rest. The song is mine,
Though all the words of it I have to learn.
The melody can cool or burn.
I lose it when I turn
To use the telephone
Or note it is already half-past nine.

And whether it be old or something new
That calls thus with its music from outside,
Some day the catch will slip—the one I tried—
Slip easily, and the wall slide.
Then I shall hear
The whole song, standing silent at the view.

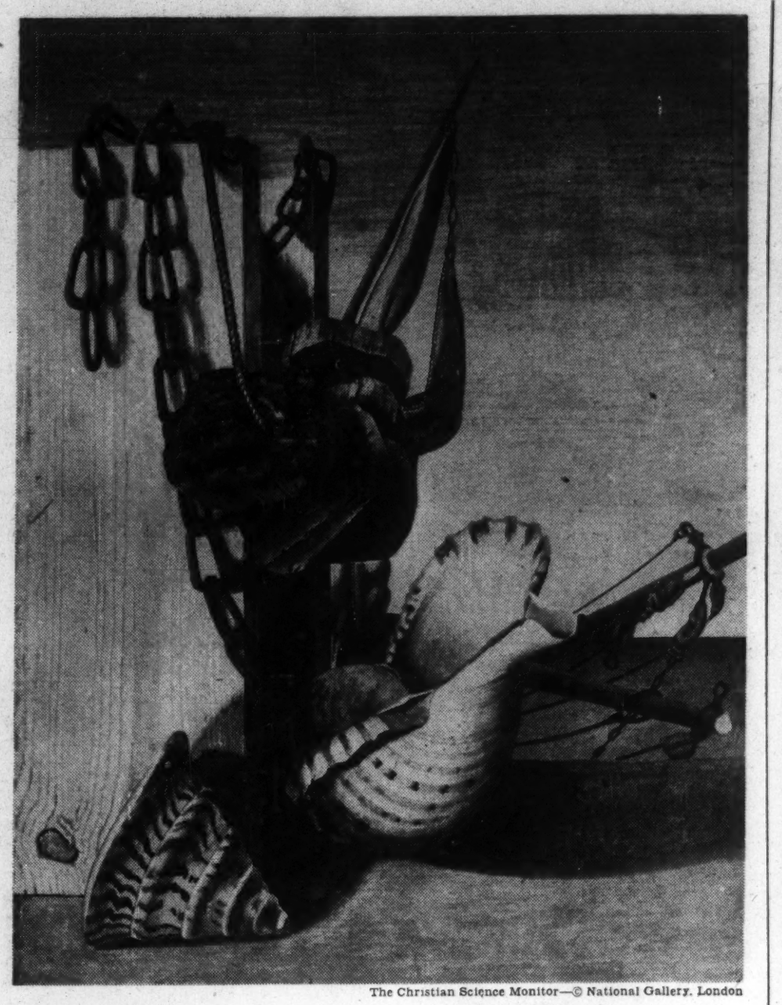
PEARL STRACHAN

## *Moon at Morning*

Never does the winter's moon at night
Shine with such cold electric brilliance as at
dawn,
Beyond lean trees, against a tide of light,
With the hour paling and daybreak coming on.

Each spicule of hoar frost takes silver fire,
Each fan of ice refracts white lunar glare,
And shadows sharp and black upon the
ground acquire
New depth, as if to linger daylong there.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT



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"SHIPPING": *A Painting in Tempera by Edward Wadsworth*

EDWARD WADSWORTH is one of the few artists in England who paint in tempera. His favorite subjects are drawn from the sea and shipping: chains and anchors, blocks and ropes, sails and all kinds of nautical gear are arranged in abstract designs. This picture is not simply a group of pleasant objects. In its compact and balanced design, the imagination is released so that one is made conscious of much more than actually appears in the painting—of ships in harbor and ships trading in tropical seas.

Mr. Wadsworth studied painting in Munich and became a student at the Slade School of Art in London. He is an exhibitor at the New English Art Club and the London Group. During the Great War, he was employed in supervising the camouflaging of ships.

## After a Night on a Mountain

IT GIVES you a strange intoxication to spend a night on a mountain. Not the bracing air alone—there is also the consciousness of being above the world, in another sphere of existence; and a peculiar lightness, both of foot and of head. It is something like your experience in dreams, when you overcome gravity and float off into space or bob up against the ceiling. When I was twelve, I remember, I slept on the Righi, after having walked up. Later I had a night on the Gorner Grat, amidst the snow peaks. Moosilauke was not so pleasant, because it rained furiously and my sheets were damp; wet sheets dampen one's enthusiasm. But good old Mt. Washington, the top of New England! Many's the night I have spent there, in the old Tip Top House or the big Summit House. When I say "many," I suppose I mean about eight. Anyhow, I once put in a three days' stay there, with grand, sunny excursions above the timber line, visiting the spots I had never had time to turn out for, on the climb up or down.

That sojourn followed a wearisome ascent in a snowstorm. We had lodged in a dilapidated house at the foot, called Darby Field Cottage, to be ready for an early start up through Tuckerman's Ravine. The evening was fair, but not without premonition of trouble. . . .

But I had intended to feature a sunrise; all that precedes has been circuitously leading up to it. Seeing the sun come up is a part of the Summit House ceremonial. The orb emerges to the accompaniment of a gong—and very early, at an hour when the thermometer is in the depths. Guests are warned, by a placard in every chamber, not to take their bed blankets out of doors with them. The spectacle is well worth a shiver; and after it one can scuttle back into a warm bed, if one has remembered the number of one's room and has not forgotten the key. Well, one morning, as we stepped forth on the platform, we found ourselves on a little island. Right about us was the top of the mountain; above us, the clear heaven, wherein some bold stars had not yet yielded to the light that was spreading from a red horizon; below our islet, as far as the eye could reach in every direction, an undulating expanse of white, an unbroken sea of cloud. The earth had sunk away beneath the opaque ocean, and we were alone with the sky. As the sun climbed, from time to time the white floor would split open, just a crack, and for a moment we had a glimpse of a tiny slice of that lost world, until the rift closed again. In great clearness and brightness we could see it, but only for an instant. And the breaks were not always in the same spots; here and there they shifted, allowing inspection of this bit and that of the hidden land. Finally, of course, the huge surface broke up and disappeared, with amazing swiftness, and the whole world was spread out at our feet, the valleys still full of mist, the uplands glaring in the sunshine. Then from the low places the mists would come curling upward, joining forces and threatening to isolate us once more; but they were no match for the sun, they would either fade into nothingness or roll off on high as fleecy clouds.—From "Cracks in the Clouds," by C. H. GRANDGENT in "Imitation and other Essays," (Cambridge: Harvard University Press).

## God Made Men Brothers

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN CHRIST JESUS taught his disciples to pray, "Our Father which art in heaven" (Matthew 6:9), the eyes of those humble followers began to open to the true brotherhood of man. As Christian teachings have spread through the world, this view of one's spiritual relationship to his neighbor has come more and more to influence social, religious, and economic systems. The acceptance of God's fatherhood, and of one's spiritual brotherhood with his fellow men, spells the ultimate doom of hate and tyranny. Perhaps, then, it is not to be wondered at that the gentle doctrine of the great Master has encountered so much resistance and opposition, even at the hands of some who themselves have benefited from it.

Inharmony among neighbors is usually justified on the ground of necessary defense against wrongful aggression. Unhappily one aggression leads to another, for evil cannot heal evil. In spite of aggressive attacks on Christian brotherliness, the teachings of Christ Jesus can never be wholly lost, because they are based on the spiritual understanding of God, the unchanging divine Principle of all real being.

In our age the ideal of Christian brotherliness has had a glorious resurrection. The love-filled consciousness of a spiritually inspired woman, Mary Baker Eddy, discovered that God's children are forever bound in spiritual brotherhood. Enlightened by spiritual understanding, she was able to meet without fear and without hate the threats and brutality of ignorance and malice. In a magnificent passage which is found in her work "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 10), she amplifies the Master's teachings in words which kindle with power and love. "We have no enemies," she declares in trumpet-tones, and continues: "Whatever envy, hatred, revenge—the most remorseless motives that govern mortal mind—whatever these try to do, shall 'work together for good to them that love God.' Why? Because He has called His own, armed them, equipped them, and furnished them defenses impregnable."

Christian Science does not tempt its followers with emotional sophistries. It unmasks evil, and shows positively that there is no brotherhood between evil and good. The true sense of brotherhood is based on our God-bestowed relationship to "our Father" which is "in heaven." Our Father is God, divine Principle, the author of all that is good, and of nothing else. All that appears to the physical senses in the guise of sin, sickness, discord, or death is unreal, because it has no place in God's spiritual creation. In the measure that we understand this, and become willing to order our daily thoughts and conduct by it, evil disappears from our experience. It is by such spiritually-ordered thinking that Christian Science heals disease. The children of our Father are not at the mercy of inherited beliefs of sickness or weakness. Nor need they be imposed upon by the mesmeric contagion of an environment in which sickness and sin seem to prevail. Our only real Father is God, infinite good; our only true brethren are the children of the same heavenly Parent. The beloved disciple, John, makes a touching plea for the recognition of this great fact when he says in one of his epistles (I John 4:11, 21): "Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another. . . . And this commandment have we from him, that he who loveth God love his brother also."

The questions continue to recur: "How can I love the neighbor who is forever seeking to harm me? How can I live in brotherhood with the citizens of a nation which is striving to destroy mine?" We must look within our own hearts for the answer. Enmity is not something to be ignored; it is something which needs to be healed. Let us begin by keeping love uppermost in our own hearts, even when we seem compelled to defend ourselves stoutly against wrongdoing in order that evil may not boast itself over good. There is neither hypocrisy nor self-deception in this position, if it is maintained, on the basis of God's allness, with sincerity and without hate or revenge. We can have faith that our Father will deliver us from the fires of wickedness and wrath. No right thought, no loving purpose, is ever lost, when it is committed to divine Principle, Love, which marks even the sparrow's fall.

Little by little this faith in our Father and His loving government of all nations will reach even those who have thought themselves our enemies. No surrender of self-will is in vain. When we lay our pure desires for good on the altar of Christian Science, we can safely leave them to God for fulfillment in His own glorious way and season. On page 467 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the inspired and beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, has written these glowing sentences for all ages: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

## Deus fez os homens irmãos

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

QUANDO CRISTO JESÚS ensinava os seus discípulos a orar, "Pai nosso, que estás nos céus" (Mateus 6:9), os olhos dêsses homens que o seguiam começaram a abrir-se para a verdadeira fraternidade dos homens. À medida que os ensinamentos Cristãos se espalharam pelo mundo, esta percepção do parentesco espiritual que se tem para com o próximo veiu exercer influência cada vez maior nos sistemas sociais, religiosos e econômicos. A aceitação da paternidade de Deus e de nosso parentesco espiritual de irmão para com os homens, é o prenúncio da condenação final do ódio e da tirania. Por isso, talvez não seja de se admirar que a suave doutrina do grande Mestre tenha encontrado tanta resistência e oposição, mesmo por parte de alguns dos que dela tiraram benefícios.

A desharmonia entre vizinhos é geralmente justificada partindo-se da necessidade de defeza contra agressão injusta. Infelizmente uma agressão traz outra, porquanto o mal não pode curar o mal. A-pesar-dos ataques agressivos contra a fraternidade Cristã, os ensinamentos de Cristo Jesús não poderão ser inteiramente perdidos, porque estão baseados na compreensão espiritual de Deus, o imutável Princípio divino de todo o ser real.

Na época atual o ideal da fraternidade Cristã teve gloriosa ressurreição. A conciência repleta de amor, de u'a mulher espiritualmente inspirada, Mary Baker Eddy, descobriu que os filhos de Deus estão para sempre vinculados em fraternidade espiritual. Iluminada pela compreensão espiritual, ela foi capaz de enfrentar sem mêdo e sem ódio as ameaças e a brutalidade da ignorância e da malícia. Em magnífico trecho que se encontra em seu livro *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos, pg. 10), ela dá um sentido mais amplo aos ensinamentos do Mestre, em palavras impregnadas de poder e de amor. "Não temos inimigos," declara ela alto e bom som, e continua: "Tudo quanto a inveja, o ódio, e a vingança,—êsses motivos que menos remorso causam e que governam a mente mortal,—tudo quanto tentam fazer, há de reverter 'juntamente para o bem daqueles que amam a Deus'. Porque? Porque Êle chamou os que Lhe pertencem, armou-os, equipou-os e lhes forneceu defezas inexpugnáveis."

A Ciência Cristã não se insinua aos seus adeptos com sofismas emotivos. Ela desmascara o mal e mostra positivamente que não há fraternidade entre o mal e o bem. O verdadeiro sentido de fraternidade baseia-se no parentesco para com o "Pai nosso" que está "nos céus", parentesco êsse que Deus nos concedeu. Nosso Pai é Deus, Princípio divino, o autor de tudo o que é bom, e de nada mais. Tudo quanto aparece aos sentidos físicos à maneira de pecado, doença, discórdia, ou morte, é irreal, porque não tem lugar na criação espiritual de Deus. A medida que compreendermos isto e nos dispusermos a pautar nossos pensamentos diários e nossa conduta de acôrdo com essa compreensão, o mal desaparecerá de nossa experiência. É com um pensar dêsse gênero, pautado espiritualmente, que a Ciência Cristã cura a doença. Os filhos de nosso Pai-Eterno não estão à mercê de crenças herdadas, de doença ou fraqueza. Nem é também necessario que êles se submetam ás imposições do contágio mesmérico de um ambiente em que a doença e o pecado parecem prevalecer. Nosso único e verdadeiro Pai é Deus, o bem infinito; os nossos únicos e verdadeiros irmãos são os filhos dêsse mesmo Pai celestial. São João, o discípulo amado, faz um tocante apêlo para que se reconheça êsse maravilhoso fato quando, numa de suas epístolas (I João 4:11, 21) diz: "Amados, se Deus assim nos amou, também nos devemos amar uns aos outros. . . . E dêle temos êste mandamento: que quem ama a Deus ame também a seu irmão."

Vêm à tona, todavia, perguntas como estas: "Como posso amar a meu próximo que está sempre procurando prejudicar-me? Como posso viver fraternalmente com os cidadãos de uma nação que se empenha por destruir a minha?" Temos de olhar dentro do nosso coração para obter a resposta. A inimizade não é algo que se deva ignorar; é algo que necessita ser curado. Comecemos por manifestar amor no mais alto grau nos nossos próprios corações, mesmo quando parecer que somos compelidos a nos defender galhardamente contra a má ação afim de que o mal não possa vangloriar-se sôbre o bem. Essa atitude não é hipócrita nem estaremos a iludir-nos se, com base na totalidade de Deus, ela for mantida com sinceridade e sem ódio ou vingança. Podemos ter fé em que nosso Pai celestial nos livrará dos fogos da maldade e da ira. Jamais se perderá um pensamento correto ou um propósito gentil, se êste for confiado ao Princípio divino, Amor, que repara até na queda de um pardal.

Pouco a pouco esta fé no Pai-Eterno e no govêrno carinhoso que Êle exerce sôbre tôdas as nações há de chegar até àqueles que se julgavam nossos inimigos. O abandono da vontade própria não é inútil. Quando, à procura do bem, pomos nossos desejos puros sôbre o altar da Ciência Cristã, podemos deixá-los em segurança com Deus para que Êle os realize por Sua própria maneira gloriosa e na ocasião propícia. Na página 467 do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) a inspirada e venerada Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, Mrs. Eddy, escreveu estas frases iluminadas aplicáveis a tôdas as épocas: "Deveria-se compreender integralmente que todos os homens só têm uma Mente, um Deus e Pai, uma Vida, Verdade, e Amor. A humanidade tornar-se-á perfeita à medida que êste fato se tornar evidente, as guerras acabarão e a verdadeira fraternidade dos homens será estabelecida."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## *March Laughter*

Yes, I like March!
Hit's like a little boy, brown as a gingercake,
That gets his mad up, smashes all his playpretties,
Then quits off in a hurry.
Hit makes you laugh, he does it so unthoughted.
. . . Spring can't be long-off now, the bees are flying—
And yet it mought be!

—DORA READ GOODALE,
In "Mountain Dooryards."

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## *Intimate Message: Washington*

***Must Women and Children Harvest American Crops?*** ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Who's going to hoe and harvest the gigantic American crops to feed the freedom-protecting nations of the world?

Men, women or children?

The farm labor problem is one of the nation's biggest today. Farmers by the scores are writing to their Congressmen about it. Unless steps are taken to meet it, the situation will get worse as the planting season advances. In some places, farm owners are reported to be "giving up" and "selling out" because of the difficulty of getting help.

The trouble seems to be that farmers are both too patriotic and too conservative.

Because they are "patriotic" they don't try to get exemptions from the draft for their best farm hands. The hired man is "patriotic" too. He wants to join up and "see the world" and the farmer lets him go. House Agricultural Committeemen were trying to blame the Selective Service Director, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, this week for the farmer's plight.

"Farmers are patriotic," General Hershey countered. "They don't try to get exemptions." If farmers really feel that they are not getting a square deal from the draft, they should appeal to the agricultural members of their local draft boards to be more active in opposing 1-A classifications for essential farmer workers. When they themselves are convinced that planting soy beans is as patriotic as driving tanks, their problem will be half solved.

**Land Army of Women?**

"The farmer," General Hershey told the House Committee, "is a specialist, but you have a hard time convincing him of it."

If the farmer wants to let his help go to war to fight the enemy with guns, and still have his farm do its part in the "food for freedom" fight, he may have to turn to a less desirable labor field for help—to women and children.

The plan for a women's land army has been floating around Washington for several months. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt first broke the news of the plan which was to parallel Britain's successful land army. A few agricultural colleges have already begun to hold training classes for "farmerettes." But the Department of Agriculture and a good many farmers aren't keen about the scheme of having women take the place of men in their fields.

Use of women would involve certain social problems that farmers, being naturally conservative, are leery of bringing on themselves. In the last war, the "farmerettes" lived together in large camps and went in groups to work on individual farms. That mode of life was not entirely satisfactory to them. This time, it is proposed that they live on the farms where they work.

With men leaving the farm for military service or defense jobs and women not yet available, farmers in some sections are recruiting youths to work for them during heavy planting and harvest seasons.

Child labor reformers are admittedly alarmed at reports that children as young as eight have been taken to the fields to work under the guise of a "defense necessity." Yet they realize that peacetime child labor standards may have to be relaxed somewhat "for the duration."

**Child Labor Charter**

The Children's Bureau last week, after conference with labor, education, and child welfare experts, issued its own wartime charter on child farm labor, to serve as a basis for state legislation and board of education action on the subject in various localities.

The Children's Bureau asks that no children under 14 be employed in agriculture outside the home farm except in "unforeseen and extraordinary" public emergencies. Education of boys and girls above 14, it says, should only be interrupted if no alternative source of labor can be made available.

The Federal Government's declaration is only a guide to local communities. It does not bind them, but only suggests a course of action.

All the way through, the farm labor problem is considered a local matter. Exclusion of farm hands from the draft is the business of the local draft board. If women are trained for farm work, that is up to the local defense board. Local authorities decide how and when children are to be let off school to work on farms.

It will continue to be a local matter until the Federal Government decides to begin drafting workers for farm jobs as well as for the Army. Then the neighbors will say, as General Hershey puts it, that "Paul Smith has been 'selected' to go into military service, and that Johnny Palmer, on the other hand—and say it with equal emphasis—has been 'selected' by his country to stay on his job at home."

## *The Country Speaks: The South*

***Education . . . for the People*** ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

This should be a good time to write something again about Lincoln Memorial University. The importance of and interest in this unique institution is not only in the tremendously useful humanitarian job it is doing, but in its location.

Now where might you expect anything bearing the name of Lincoln not to be? In the South? Right. Lincoln Memorial University snuggles on a luscious green campus at Harrogate, Tenn., just down the mountainside from famous Cumberland Pass, near which the boundaries of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina converge.

Yes, below the Mason and Dixon line is one of truly practical memorials to the man who at one time was looked upon as the arch enemy of all Dixie. We called it unique. It is, so far as I can discover, the only school bearing that name in the South; it may even be the only school of its kind to offer a full-time higher education within reach of the underprivileged hill folk of the southern highlands.

You'll find no luxurious union building at Lincoln Memorial. There is a room in one building where the boys and girls, when they have the time and the money, can buy soft drinks, and maybe sit and gossip a bit. But this is strictly an educational proposition. Few of the students have much, if any, money when they come. They go to classes and study just as at any other school. But they spend the rest of their waking time working.

Everything about the school that doesn't require unavailable technical skill, is done by the students. The girls run the laundry. The boys even build the roads—using, incidentally, materials made right there on the campus as part of their self-sufficiency program. They grow all their own food.

So there isn't a great deal of time for frolicking. Still it isn't an austere, depressed place. Not at all. I've found in few places so much real gaiety. These boys and girls are happy for a very real reason. They're getting an education. Something which all too few of their sort in this part of the world have an opportunity to get. They're taking part in a process which will be, if it isn't already, the very foundation for a broad social and economic renaissance in the southland.

Lincoln Memorial graduates, most of them, go back home and teach school. In the counties surrounding the school already most of the teachers are L. M. U. graduates. This means that there are schoolteachers and schools where there once were none. Parents who can neither read nor write are sending their children to get book learning. It's still a job sometimes, they say at L. M. U., to convince some of these honest and kindly people to allow their children to take time off to get an education. But the ice has been broken. They travel for as much as 20 miles in some cases, most of it by bus, of course, to get from home—which is often just a one-room board shack back in the barren hills—to the brick schoolhouse.

Everywhere you go down in this Cumberland region you'll run up against reminders of L. M. U. If it isn't one of those schoolteachers, it's a youngster who's going to school to a teacher who went to L. M. U., and who in turn "reckons" that's where he's going to when he gets ready.

L. M. U. is the proud center of social progress in a region once as isolated as the Burma Road. It is a gripping example of bootstrap pulling. For L. M. U., while it bears the name of the great Union leader, and is supported by funds throughout the country, is essentially a southern, a local institution. The people of this corner of Tennessee are pulling themselves up by their Lincoln Memorial University bootstrap.

## *To Change the Subject:*

***Mrs. Paddleby Meets a Librarian*** ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

Of all her possessions, Mrs. Paddleby valued most her books. She would have been first to admit that she cared too much. For, in fact, her conscience stirred in her uncomfortably where they were concerned. Books she had always had. Books she believed to be necessary to her. She liked having them piled up around her, up-stairs and down, ready for instant service when and if required.

Of an evening, she would sometimes sit in her library and shamelessly gloat. The delicious rows upon rows: soft, warm colors, for the most part, whether ancient calf or modern binding with only here and there a paper jacket—because it was good to have a modern English book in pristine condition even to the immaculate jacket. She knew just where to lift her eyes and greet a group of them—the H. M. Tomlinsons, we will say, or the Galsworthys (yes, she had even a first edition of the "Forsyte Saga"), the C. E. Montagues, the Max Beerbohms, the Freya Starks with the astonishingly beautiful photographs of Arabia, the Pearl Bucks on China. Always they were there when she wanted them. Not in the least like human friends who came in and out. She had only to step into her library to feel their presence.

Then one day she began to hear about how books were needed for men in the various services of their country. Books for the service. Give books. People, she learned, would come to fetch them or she could leave them at a public library. Really, she need do no more than set them out upon her doorstep, with the knowledge that some book-hungry lad would spy them and be off down the street. Only she must give books. Give a great many books. All kinds of books. Even books she liked herself and would miss from their places on her shelves.

**A Possible Escape**

Once, when Horace had been prodding her conscience uncomfortably for a long while, Mrs. Paddleby was thrown upon the defense. "But, really, Horace," she said, "I don't think I have the sort of books they like. I don't have detective stories. Nor adventure. A few travel books—true; but special ones, not at all easy to read. You know, like 'The Sea and the Jungle.' Even like 'Moby Dick.' No good giving them books like that."

Horace looked at her severely over his chessboard, while the fire blazed cheerily on their hearth. "Shame on you, my dear," remarked Horace. "Don't you suppose there are men in our services with as good minds, with—we will say—as much intellectual curiosity and courage as you have yourself?" And Mrs. Paddleby found no reply that was at all satisfactory. All the same, her books remained on their shelves.

Until the Sunday when the Librarian came to luncheon. Mrs. Paddleby had always taken pride in having a genuine functioning Librarian for a friend. Just the sort of person she should know. They spoke an identical language. They had tastes in common. She had always liked anybody who had to do with a library, public or private. But, on that particular Sunday, she almost regretted having cultivated the acquaintance of this Librarian.

For, the meal being finished, the family strolled through the library where, at once, Mrs. Paddleby felt the ravenous glance of that Librarian appraising the books on her shelves. Almost at once came the dread remark:

"A lot of books here, surely, which you don't need yourself. Yes, I know you are for the first time in your experience filling up spare shelves slowly. Who cares? You can go on doing that for years. With complete enjoyment—only the more complete for being long drawn out. In the meantime, what about books for the men in our services? What about enlightenment for the boys on whom you are counting to protect this very house over your head? Shame on you! I shall take a carful of these away with me when I go home."

**Resistance Soon Broken**

Mrs. Paddleby quailed. Painfully, reluctantly, she began to be thoroughly ashamed of herself. She permitted the hand of the Librarian to steal in this direction and in that. Or perhaps it was just that she couldn't prevent the movement of that hand. The biography of Dwight Morrow, by Harold Nicolson. Well, why not? An excellent book—full of wisdom and humor. But—of course, Mrs. Paddleby had read it; she wouldn't be likely to read it again. There was never any time. Her "Moby Dick," with the Rockwell Kent illustrations? On that she held back for a long while. But there were a lot of others—travel, fiction, more biography—which she did lift out of their ranks to leave gaping holes behind. They were like friends disappearing. And when her Librarian guest, a bit impatient now, suggested that she leave with almost indecent promptness after luncheon, Mrs. Paddleby protested little. A worried glance still lingered over her library shelves. And the crass, the brutal Librarian hurried down the front path to her car, arms streaming with books.

Mrs. Paddleby spoke no word for the rest of that winter afternoon. She sat in front of her fire and brooded. Next morning, when she left the house, her own arms were filled with books and she went in the direction of her friend who was a Librarian.

## Reindeer—Keystone of New Eskimo Economy

**Michael Tukluk copes with necessity of changing from old ways of work and life.**

By Kate Archibald

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NOME, Alaska—Michael Tukluk, shepherding his reindeer through the long dark winter or through the endless days of summer on the Alaskan tundra, is little brother of all the people who live under the same flag of the United States. Michael knows about these big brothers, how they are at war. He hears it over the teacher's radio.

His big brothers in the States should know more about Michael and his problems. Michael's big problem, as described by one who ought to know, J. Sidney Rood, Reindeer Supervisor for Alaska, is one which is attendant upon the transition of the Eskimo from a hunting and fishing economy to a pastoral one.

Michael knows the same thing—only more realistically. He knows that, whereas his grandfathers found a plentiful supply of walrus, seal, whales and caribou, there are not enough left today to sustain him and his family.

He realizes that it is to the reindeer that he must turn for support. He has known this for several decades. But now something is happening to the reindeer. He can no longer go out on the range and round them into corrals in quantity. Wolves have gotten into the herds. Other factors, too, have tended to deplete the unprotected herds.

Michael is faced with this alternative, or starvation, that he must now go out on the range and herd the reindeer. He can no longer just go out and round them up occasionally, which, after all is much the same as hunting and fishing. He must now care for his herd, constantly, as a shepherd cares for his flock.

### Jackson's Foresight

This was the word left by Sheldon Jackson who, in 1892, began the introduction of reindeer into Alaska from Siberia, that the Eskimos must become "good shepherds." When this man of vision, who was both teacher and missionary, visited the northern coast of the Territory in 1890 he found a condition of feast or famine, largely famine. Game resources had been greatly depleted by white whalers and by the use of the guns which they had traded to the natives.

Mr. Jackson's purpose in bringing in reindeer was to provide a source of both food and clothing which would mean security instead of the precarious existence of fishing and hunting, a security which would depend upon the Eskimo's care of the herds. Between the years 1892 and 1902, a total of 1,280 reindeer were imported from Siberia. The reindeer herds of today are all the increase from this breeding stock.

That was 50 years ago. As the herds increased, reindeer were distributed widely along the west coast of Alaska. Natives who expressed interest in owning reindeer were able to procure breeding stock. There was much to be learned and the natives were taught by schoolteachers who themselves had to learn animal husbandry largely through trial and error. Private ownership, which has since been discontinued by the Government, contributed to the experience of those years.

Today the industry functions through an organization with headquarters in Nome, the Reindeer Service, which is a branch of the Office of Indian Affairs under the Department of the Interior. The whole reindeer country of 166,000 square miles, about the size of California, is divided into six districts, known as Units.

### Scattered Units

Within these Units are 41 reindeer stations scattered all the way from Kodiak Island to Point Barrow, each one under management of an Indian Service teacher.

There are 59 main reindeer ranges and approximately 4,600 native owners, Eskimo, Aleuts, and Indian, the majority of whom own shares in one or another of the 36 reindeer associations. It is estimated that about 14,000 natives, including independents, rely upon reindeer for essential skins for clothing and for meat.

Michael Tukluk belongs to one of these associations and has held several offices in it. This activity has taught him co-operation, planning and organization. Problems of arithmetic, economics, sanitation, government, and education have all been met in his work in the association. Mr. Rood said: "Reindeer have constituted an instrumentality, not only to provide subsistence items for the native people but also to teach them fundamental problems of citizenship."

But with all this splendid organization an essential weakness has prevailed, of which Mr. Rood said: "The transition from a hunting and fishing economy to a pastoral one has been slow. Constant herding of reindeer was necessary in order to prevent loss from straying and predators, to eliminate surplus bulls, and to procure thrifty use of the forage; but it has been difficult for the natives to adjust themselves to the steady job of herding.

It is the wolves which have finally startled Michael and his kin into a realization of the need of shepherding the herds. It was in 1934 that these predators first descended upon the deer from the interior and have since found it relatively simple to destroy them when they were left unprotected.

During the past year Mr. Rood reports that constant herding has been practiced on such ranges as Barrow, Wainwright, Port Hope, Kivilina, Nostak, Shungnak, Buckland, Deering, Shishmaref, Cape Espenberg, Igloo and Inland.

Another and most essential benefit of this constant herding is the direction of the herds so that forage is conserved. Management of the range so as to conserve the pasture is highly important. The lichens, upon which reindeer subsist between late fall and early spring, are very destructible and require from 15 to 40 years to revive after depletion.

One thing is sure, that Michael realizes he must have the reindeer. It is the only domesticated livestock with can be grazed upon the tundra and provides him with a good share of his meat. Reindeer skins, which are the lightest and warmest for Arctic winters, are used for parkas, boots, mittens, caps, pants, socks, sleeping bags, and often take the place of mattresses in native homes.

Michael is coming to see that he needs the reindeer enough to take care of them. But even then, there comes a new problem. The reindeer herder must be paid, in money, not in reindeer. Michael has acquired white man's needs. He requires flour, milk, sugar, rice, candles, and even such luxuries as flashlights and cooking stoves.

The herder requires money, and who is to pay him? The reindeer association, if it can afford to. But with depleted stock, it is not always able to, which means that in some instances the Government must finance herders.

It all has a familiar sound. The Government is not anxious to subsidize the Eskimo and so deprive him of his independence. On the other hand, depleted reindeer stocks mean an added relief load upon the Government. The solution is to so improve the herds that surpluses for profit are provided and subsidies are no longer needed.

### Surplus Needed

The need for surpluses above what the natives need is especially obvious at this time. In the Territory, where most supplies of fresh meat must be imported by sea, reindeer meat and hides, in times of military emergencies, might well be used to help in provisioning both the military and civilian populations.

Meanwhile, these paid herders are learning valuable lessons. The following, for instance, is a part of the obligations which the herder signs upon taking his job:

I promise to work in the following ways:

1. I will herd as many reindeer as possible.

2. I will keep the deer from straying away from the herd. I will drive all strays into the herd.

3. I will try to make the reindeer tame. I will stay with the reindeer so they will get used to men. I will try to make friends with the deer by being kind and quiet around them. I will break all the sled deer I can. I will make reindeer sleds out of spruce or birch if this wood is on the range. Lots of sled deer make a herd easier to handle.

4. I will protect the reindeer from wolves, coyotes, loose dogs or other animals. Wolves do most killing at night, so I will make plans with other herders to watch the deer all night.

5. During fawning season I will be extra careful to keep the herd quiet, safe and where there is plenty of good feed.

6. I will move the reindeer to good summer feed as early as possible and keep the deer on summer feed as long as possible. I will save valuable winter feed this way.

During fall, winter, and early spring I will keep the deer where there is good feed. I will move deer to wind-blown places where the snow is thin and feed is good.

7. I will not keep reindeer so long in one place that the winter feed is all killed. I know the deer get hungry, wild, and hard to handle if they are kept too long in one place. I know it takes winter feed about 20 to 30 years to grow back after it is killed. I will protect the feed by rotating the herds sometimes.

Other minute instructions follow until the rules end with:

I promise not to use any kind of liquor while working for the Government, and will not allow liquor to be drunk at the herd. I will not gamble while working for the Government.

I will be clean; I will keep my clothes clean, wash my body so as to be clean, and in camp I will keep my belongings as a good housekeeper should do.

I will take good care of my family, pay my honest debts, and treat other people as I would like to have them treat me.

The problem which concerns so vitally the welfare of Michael and all natives is serious, although not insurmountable. It is estimated that in 1932, just before the invasion of wolves, there were 600,000 reindeer in Alaska. Today there are only an estimated 205,000. But these are plenty to rebuild the stock if the herds are cared for. This need be only a temporary setback if faithful herding is practiced, before which wolves inevitably retreat.

The big thing is the continued development of the native economically and sociologically through what is his only industry, the herding, processing, and marketing of reindeer.

**Alaskan Reindeer: His Call of the Wild Has a Domestic Note**

**The rapid depletion of wild unprotected herds of reindeer that roam the Alaskan tundra has necessitated the introduction of herding methods to preserve these shaggy creatures of the northland. This innovation is giving the Eskimo a pastoral instead of a hunting and fishing economy.**

**Eskimo Mother and Child**

**A more secure existence has been given Eskimos who have substituted herding for hunting and fishing as a means of livelihood.**

**A New Kind of Shepherd**

**This typical herder cares for flocks of reindeer under regulations set forth by the United States Department of the Interior.**

## Animal Population Increases

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

A rapid population comeback is being staged by large animals in the national forests according to a report issued recently by the United States Forest Service. The Service said that a "census" taken last winter of such animals indicated that they were increasing at a rate which would double their present numbers by 1951 and place them on a par with the present human population by the end of the century.

While explaining that inadequate feed supplies, natural competition of the species and other causes would limit the increase, the Service said the number of big game animals in national forests had risen from 693,000 in 1924 to 2,100,000 in 1941.

The Service also said its census indicated that nearly 86 per cent—or 1,800,000 head—of the big game animals were deer. Elk numbered 154,000, black bears 63,000, antelope 20,000, mountain goats 19,000, bighorns 9,600, moose 7,500, peccary 7,500, mountain lions 5,500, grizzly and Alaska brown bears 4,800 and wild boars 790.

Lomen Brothers, Office of Indian Affairs, Nome, Alaska

**In submitting the above story for the pages of The Christian Science Monitor, the correspondent, Miss Archibald said: "This is important material in that it is a matter about which even northwesterners know little. The photographs seem to me priceless, judging by the many efforts I made before finally obtaining them through the courtesy of the Lomen Brothers of Nome, Alaska. Above is a picture of sled deer resting after a long haul; and, right, a shepherd with a large herd of reindeer.**

# Films in Prospect for Boston—News of Stage, Art, and Music

## Miss Grable, Gielgud In Movie Casts

"Song of the Islands," a musical film done in Technicolor, heads the new program at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Betty Grable, Victor Mature, and Jack Oakie play the principal roles in a story set against a Hawaiian background. Thomas Mitchell, George Barbier, Billy Gilbert, and Lillian Porter are in the cast. Harry Owens and his Royal Hawaiians take part in half a dozen musical numbers.

The other feature film will be "No Hands on the Clock," a combination of mystery and comedy, with Chester Morris and Jean Parker as the principal players.

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### Third Week at Memorial

"How Green Was My Valley" will be held for a third week at the Keith Memorial. The film, which was directed by John Ford, includes Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara, and Donald Crisp in featured roles.

The second film, "Niagara Falls," with Marjorie Woodworth, also continues for a third week. Included in the program is a Donald Duck cartoon.

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### 'The Prime Minister'

John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard head the cast of "The Prime Minister," English film biography of Disraeli, coming Saturday to the Esquire Theater (formerly the Repertory). This will be the first showing of the film in Boston. Among those in the cast are Will Fyffe, Owen Nares, Nicholas Hannen, and Frederick Leister. The film was directed by Thorold Dickinson. Short features will complete the program.

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### At RKO Boston

Abbott and Costello's new comedy, "Ride 'Em Cowboy," will make its first appearance in Boston at the RKO Boston Friday. Dick Powell will be present in person to head the stage show.

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### Paramount and Fenway

"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan, Monty Woolley, and Jimmy Durante in the leading roles, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The second feature on the program will be "Steel Against the Sky", with Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. This too moves over from the Metropolitan to the twin houses.

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### State and Orpheum

A second week is scheduled at the State and Orpheum for "Johnny Eager," a gangster story in which Robert Taylor and Lana Turner play the principal roles. "Tanks a Million," one of Hal Roach's comedies, continues as the second feature on the bill.

Another engagement of "Gone With the Wind," this time with continuous performances and at the usual box office rate, is expected in the near future at the two houses.

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### At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, feature films at the Exeter will include "All Through the Night," with Humphrey Bogart, Kaaren Verne, and Conrad Veidt; and "Look Who's Laughing," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, and Lucille Ball.

20th Century-Fox

**Detail From 'How Green Was My Valley'**

**Roddy McDowall makes an entrance in the film, which is continuing for a third week at the Keith Memorial.**

**Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy**

**In "Woman of the Year," expected at the State and Orpheum, Thursday, March 5.**

## Mitropoulos' Homecoming

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dimitri Mitropoulos conducted four concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in the three-weeks period between his return from New York, where he was guest conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony, and his leave-taking with the Minneapolis organization on its annual mid-winter tour. The orchestra is making a five-weeks swing through the Middle West and South, playing in 29 cities.

Yehudi Menuhin was soloist at Mitropoulos' "homecoming" concert, playing the Dvořák Violin Concerto in observance of the Dvořák centennial. The violinist played smoothly and with all the craft you'd want, but his performance left an impression of flaccidity, of lack of temperament and intensity. His phrases had no edge.

The concerto itself seemed a rather dull and labored chronicle, as if Dvořák had unwillingly agreed to be pedantic and 'conservatory-ish in writing it. Much more satisfying was Mitropoulos' version of the Hindemith "Mathis der Mahler," which had all the conviction and relish, all the emotional and intellectual impact, which the conductor brings to modern works.

The twelfth regular symphony program was a big blowout—if the word is permissible—made so by the performance of the Tchaikovsky B flat minor with Artur Rubinstein at the keyboard. Hundreds of the younger generation who ordinarily wouldn't be seen at a symphony concert were breathlessly on hand to hear how "This Night We Love" sounded in the original version.

They couldn't have been much disappointed, for Rubinstein, Mitropoulos, and the orchestra "gave it the works" in a grandiloquent performance. Rubinstein strafed the keyboard with power and boundless skill, and the supporting forces kept up with him every step of the way.

Fourth "twilight" concert of the season brought us the Brahms Third Symphony in a reading of great urgency and warmth; Samuel Barber's jocund Overture to "The School for Scandal"; a feverish performance of Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice," and Maria Montana, noted soprano, in three arias brilliantly intoned.

The Shostakovitch Fifth Symphony was the major offering at the last concert before the tour. This second local performance of the work impressed by the sharp and subtle flavors Mitropoulos gave it, and the great deftness with which he mixed the composer's odd blends of instrumental color.

## At Grace Horne Galleries

Two displays will be current at the Grace Horne Galleries through March 7: paintings by Richard Bassett and William F. Draper.

Portraiture seems to occupy Mr. Draper. He experiments with technical variations in the manner of achieving personal characterization. The portrait of Nathaniel Saltonstall is executed with the finesse recommended by the best in the tradition of the Boston School. In other portrayals, however, Mr. Draper shows a freer hand, a broader scope with pigment, and some novelty in placing the model. That he possesses flexibility is apparent in his compositions which reveal a special taste for the theater and circus.

Richard Bassett's canvases depict scenes of New England industrial life and the Bahamas where the painter has recently spent two years. Interest in his pictures is deepened by the subject matter which is informing. He does not seek the unusual, he seems rather to find in the commonplace some significant element of design, or some touching quality of atmosphere. His pictures show how the American painter today is familiarizing himself with his environment.

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### Nelly Littlehale Murphy

Through Feb. 28, the Guild of Boston Artists will show water colors by, and in memory of, Nelly Littlehale Murphy, whose flowers and fantasies graced for years the walls of the Guild.

Painting flowers in water color is a difficult undertaking, and Mrs. Murphy achieved her charming portrayals through assurance with the brush, and grasp of the essentials of form. There was no wavering, no approximation. She knew in advance what was to be said, and she held forth with conviction. In the Guild display are peonies, iris, tulips, pansies, delphinium, and roses. Shown also are modestly painted views of Mexico and fanciful themes of childhood reminiscence of "The Land tha Never Was."

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### On Beacon Hill

Elizabeth Huntington, 2nd, has been showing at the City Club pictures executed in oil, water color, and egg tempera. Miss Huntington works with graciousness. The subjects are always interesting, running from genre to religious themes. She shows an ability to be both articulate and decorative. There is an underlying literary purpose in her pictures.

At the Twentieth Century Club is an exhibition of pictures by Fay Hoffman Church and Bertha Remick. Miss Church is showing some pleasing water colors, and portraits and still-lifes in oil. Outstanding are "Old Wilbur Homestead," "Peonies," and "Apple Blossoms." She paints graphically and with exuberance. Miss Remick paints moods in color, and pictures entitled "Rhapsody" and "Song of Exaltation" aim to visualize such abstract themes.

D. A.

## Prospects For Boston Playhouses

Present indications are that "The Corn Is Green," Emlyn Williams' play which won the New York Critics' award as the best play from abroad last season, will come to the Colonial Theater in Boston on May 4. The company, which is headed by Ethel Barrymore, is now in Chicago in the fifth week of an engagement which promises to be extended.

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Philip Barry's play "Without Love," which had been scheduled to make its debut in Boston early in March and was then withdrawn, is now booked to open at the McCarter Theater in Princeton, N. J., where performances will be given Wednesday and Thursday evenings March 4 and 5. On Friday and Saturday of that week the company will be in Wilmington, week of March 9 in Baltimore, and week of March 16 in Washington. There still seems to be a possibility that the play may come to Boston before going into New York but nothing definite has been arranged.

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"The Rivals," with Bobby Clark, Mary Boland, and Walter Hampden in the cast, seems to be doing well in Chicago and there has been some talk of extending the engagement beyond the original two weeks scheduled there. At present the company is expected to come to the Boston Opera House on March 16.

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"Life, Laughter, and Tears," which comes to the Plymouth on Monday, makes its debut tonight at Springfield. The company is also to play in Hartford, Bridgeport, and Princeton before coming to Boston.

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Plays announced for next week at the Joy Street Playhouse of the New England Repertory Company include the following: Wednesday and Thursday, March 4 and 5, Thornton Wilder's "Our Town"; Friday, March 6, Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid"; Saturday, March 7, Charles Mergendahl's "Me and Harry." In preparation for March 18 is the Globe Theater version of "As You Like It."

Times Studio

**Julius Huehn**

**To sing in "Lohengrin" Thursday night, March 19, at the opening of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season at the Metropolitan Theater in Boston.**

## A Novelty From Mr. Iturbi

**By Howard W. Hess**

Cincinnati, Ohio

Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, presented the world premiere of José Iturbi's Soliloquy for Orchestra on Jan. 23. Iturbi was soloist with the orchestra at that concert, playing the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1, in B flat minor. The Soliloquy was a well written, short sketch in three-part form. High strings in the first section gave the composition a Wagnerian sound, but the harmonic structure was original. In the middle section Iturbi featured a brilliant trumpet solo which betrayed his pianistic background. The solo was well interpreted by Henry Wohlgemuth, first trumpeter of the orchestra. The audience at both the Friday afternoon and the Saturday evening concerts liked the Soliloquy well enough to try to call Iturbi to the stage, but he refused to appear. In the latter half of these concerts Iturbi played the Tchaikovsky concerto in his own clear, efficient, and practical style, but with little regard for its warm, romantic qualities.

Other contemporary numbers recently conducted by Goossens included Aaron Copland's "Quiet City," for trumpet, English horn, and string orchestra; and Pedro Sanjuan's "Liturgia Negra." The Copland number was arranged from incidental music written to Irwin Shaw's play "Quiet City." The composer's program notes stated that the Shaw work "called for music evocative of the nostalgic and inner distress of a society profoundly aware of its own insecurity." Copland created a lonesome, almost hopeless effect with his music—a clever picture, but it posed the question as to the function of music. Shall music merely describe or shall it be a force capable of uplifting by its power to exercise the higher emotions?

Sanjuan's "Liturgia Negra" was a tonal picture of religious rites brought from West Africa by Cuban negro slaves. Had the composer held closer to the primitive negro tunes the work would have been better art. Unfortunately he used a Tin Pan Alley motive for the chant. He thus created a work which was not true to its subject. Primitive Cuban-African instruments added a fine local color to the suite, which consisted of three parts: "Babaluaye," an invocation to the god of resurrection; "Canto a Oggum," to Oggum, god of moonbeams, and a related spirit "Chango," who bans evil spirits; and "Iniciacion," a chant intoned with initiation ceremonies.

Darius Milhaud, French composer, appeared with the orchestra as guest conductor and piano soloist. Milhaud conducted his "Fanfare," the Couperin-Milhaud "Introduction and Allegro," and his "Suite Provençale." Milhaud's interest in polytonality causes many of his compositions to sound like organ music with the mixture stops drawn. Milhaud is partial to short, concise numbers. His Piano Concerto No. 2 betrayed his unfamiliarity with the great varieties of pianistic effects.

Two symphony concerts of unusual interest were the all-Mozart and the all-Beethoven programs. Joseph Szigeti was soloist at the Beethoven concert. Szigeti played the Concerto for Violin in a flawless style, with beautiful tone.

Rehearsals for the 1943 May Music Festival are in full swing, with Alfred Hartzel again conducting. Hartzel has prepared the internationally known virtuoso chorus for these festivals since 1908. Much of the success of the great choral festival has been attributed to his uncommon abilities. Eugene Goossens, who has served as musical director for the past ten years, is again at the artistic head of the Festival Association.

### 'Plan M' at Belasco

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

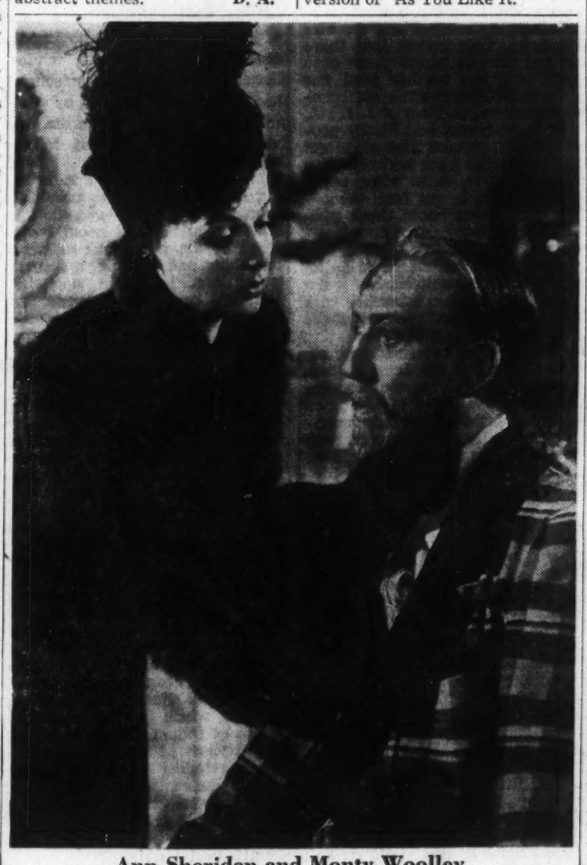
New York

At the Belasco Friday night James Edward Grant's "Plan M" was presented by Aldrich and Myers under the direction of Marion Gering.

Presentation at this time of a play in which German spies are shown taking over the British War Ministry and nearly accomplishing an invasion of England is of questionable taste and judgment. The climax, in which the invasion scheme is foiled, outdoes the series of outrageous dramatic situations which have preceded it. The only action of significance in Lemuel Ayers' governmental looking set arrives by telephonic communication from various fighting fronts, which report to the war office. The wartime theater could do with a Plan M to save it from plays like "Plan M."

### Bedetti for Soloist

Jean Bedetti will be soloist in the Lalo Cello Concerto at the next pair of concerts of the Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which will take place on March 2 and 3. Richard Burgin will conduct this pair of concerts. He will introduce two pieces by Oscar Levant; an Overture, and a "Dirge" which Mr. Levant wrote in memory of his friend George Gershwin. The symphony will be the First of Jean Sibelius in E minor.



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WALTER PIDGEON • MAUREEN O'HARA
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"NIAGARA FALLS"
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## Entertainment Timetable

### Little Theater

**Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—**
"The Imaginary Invalid," by Molière. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

### Music

**Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue—**
Faculty concert. Harry Dickson, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist. 8:15.

### Films in Boston

**Esquire—**
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days." 3:35, 6:10, and 9.

**Exeter—**
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:10, 5:10, 9:10. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 4:10, 7:45.

**Fenway—**
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

**Keith Memorial—**
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

**Metropolitan—**
"Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan, Alexis Smith and Craig Stevens. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante and Ann Sheridan. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15.

**Modern—**
"Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10.

**Paramount—**
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

**RKO-Boston—**
"What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Woody Herman. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.

**Scollay—**
"Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50.

**South Station Theater—**
"Three Travelogues," "Pete Smith Specialty," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Screen Snapshots," "The Origin of Everyday Customs," "Unusual Occupations." "Carl Hoff and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:55 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

**Telepix—**
"International Forum," "Will Democracy Survive?" "Safeguarding Military Information," "Carl Hoffer and Orchestra," "Pitspatrick Travelogue," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10. "Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

**Uptown—**
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 2:45, 6:15, 9:40.

**Washington Street Olympia—**
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:45, 9:15. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Flying Cadets," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.
**Allston:** "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Outlaws of the Desert," Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "No More Orchids." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:50 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2:05, 5:10, 8:11. "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
**Brookline Village:** "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 5:35, 9:10. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 4:20, 7:50.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 8.
**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autrey. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.
**University:** "The Lady Vanishes," Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lucas. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough." 2 and 8.
**DORCHESTER — Dorchester:** "The Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Bela Lugosi. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

**Strand:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:20, 9:20. "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1:54, 7:54.
**Codman Square:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 1:45, 8.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston:** "Wolf Man," Claude Rains. "Topper Returns." 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Dumbo." 3:13, 7, 9:31.
**Mystic:** "Mr. & Mrs. Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:55, 8:13.
**Park:** "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 1:30 and 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:50 and 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 3:18, 9:33. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll. 1:53, 8:08.
**Hyde Park:** "The Devil Pays Off," Osa Massen. "Snuffy Smith, Yard Bird," Edgar Kennedy. 2 and 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica:** "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:30, 8:15. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 3:55, 9:40.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:40, 4:52, 8:04. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2:55, 6:07, 9:19.
**Maplewood:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:45, 7:30.
**Mystic:** "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 6:26. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
**Orpheum:** "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Naval Academy," Freddy Bartholomew. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
**Strand:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. 3:20, 8:25. "Lone Wolf's Secret," Warren William. 3:05, 7:05, 9:55.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 7:45.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Target for Tonight." "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:30.
**Medford:** "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2, 5:30. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1, 4:20, 8.

**MELROSE — Melrose:** "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK — Colonial:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:35, 9:20. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2, 7:45.

**NEEDHAM—Needham:** "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD — Norwood:** "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2:05, 6:33, 9:30. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 3:35, 8.

**QUINCY — Quincy:** "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2 and 8.
**Strand:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Betty Joyce. 2 and 8.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "Babes on Broadway, Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Secret of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "Babes on Broadway, Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Secret of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE — Central:** "Mob Town," Dick Foran. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

**Davis Square:** "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
**Strand:** "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway:** "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
**Strand:** "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo:** "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield:** "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 2:09, 7:54. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. 3:30, 9:15.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "Pennies From Heaven," Bing Crosby. "Criminals Within," Eric Linden. 1:45, 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. "Dumbo." 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:**
"Dumbo." "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON — West Newton:** "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:30, 8. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jimmy Downes. 2:20, 6:40, 9:47.

# Problem Facing Yawkeymen Promises Infield, Outfield and Pitching Alterations

## Red Sox Manager Ready To Tackle Rebuilding Job

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 25—Manager Joe Cronin, bronzed by more than six weeks of golfing with Jimmy Foxx and other links pals, met the official Red Sox party this afternoon as it reached the Seaboard Airline uptown station here. The group of players, coaches, newspapermen and fans, all wearing smiles as they felt a warm breeze on their faces for the first time in many months, went directly to the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, the club's spring training headquarters.

By this evening a majority of Cronin's pitchers and catchers will have checked in at the Terrace, unpacked bags and trunks, and made ready for the opening tomorrow morning of another conditioning grind on near-by Payne Field.

**Lockers Ready**

Among the group at the station this afternoon was Johnny Orlando, the clubhouse custodian, who came down from Boston on a Sunday train and who has been getting uniforms and other paraphernalia ready for the men who will represent the Red Sox in the next American League flag race. Johnny and his "stooges" have hung the suits and all necessary equipment in the lockers of the Payne Field clubhouse, unpacked baseballs and bats, and will continue to keep busy most of every day and night of the spring tour.

For Joe Cronin, tomorrow means the beginning of another pursuit campaign—a pursuit of the world champion Yankees. Having finished second to the leaders in the last A. L. pennant chase, Joe's chances of overtaking and passing the most powerful machine in baseball would seem better than the next fellow's. But before he can accomplish this detail and bring that long sought World Series to Tom Yawkey and Fenway Park, he must tackle one of the most interesting rebuilding jobs of his seven-year Boston career.

**Pitchers Missing**

World War II has hit the Red Sox—as it has every other ball club in the major leagues. It has taken Earl Johnson, Emerson Dickman, Mickey Harris and Larry Powell from the pitching staff; Ted Williams from the outfield, and Al Flair out of the first base scramble. It will take more men before the curtain has dropped on this infant baseball year. No one is complaining; least of all Cronin, who would like to be in khaki doing his bit. But the point is, holes have been left in the Red Sox which must be filled in the short six weeks ahead.

In time, Cronin must think of the infield—who will play first base and shortstop; he must pick a new outfield, now that Williams has gone. But tomorrow morning he must concentrate on getting his pitchers ready for the trials that will eventually produce a nine or 10-man staff.

**Six Returning**

Now that Dickman, Harris and Johnson are working for Uncle Sam, only six pitchers who finished the 1941 season in Boston are still on the roster. They are Joe Dobson, Dick Newsome, Charley Wagner, Mike Ryba, Tex Hughson and Nelson Potter. Of this group, Dobson, Newsome and Wagner, at this premature hour, seem certain to get starting berths this year, with 19-win Dick in the No. 1 spot. Mike Ryba is again available for his star relief assistance. Hughson, after compiling a seven-and-one record at Louisville, won five and lost three for Cronin in July and August, and should find steady work this time. Potter probably will relieve.

The most impressive newcomer, on his minor league record, is Yank Terry, who won 26 games for the San Diego club while clinching the Pacific Coast League's most valuable player award in '41. Described as "pretty to hit at" by Red Sox players who faced him in batting practice a couple of seasons back, Yank developed into one of the best hurlers in the minors on the West coast and figures to step into one of Cronin's starting vacancies.

To help Ryba in the bull pen the Sox now have Mace Brown, a strong right-hander, and once the top fireman in the National League with Pittsburgh. Young Norman Brown is back with his "live" fast ball for another try. So are Bill Butland and Herb Hash. Oscar Judd, the southpaw, will get plenty of work.

* * *

Judd, a good all-around ball player and hitter, is a cinch to make the staff on his work at Louisville. Some critics wondered last year why the Canadian was sent back to the minors. He has some troubles with crossing the border.

* * *

Another left-hander is Ken Chase, who joined Boston from Washington in the Jack Wilson deal. If he ever straightens out his control, Ken will help the Red Sox. He is big and fast.

* * *

The 15th member of the staff is Anton Karl, the Scranton rookie. Nobody figures the fellow will make it, but you never can tell. Remember Jim Bagby a few springs back? Karl is driving down.

* * *

Tim Hall was behind the desk to greet the boys when they arrived at the Sarasota Terrace. One of the most popular hotel managers in the South, Tim somehow succeeds in keeping everyone happy at the same time.

* * *

Larry Woodall, former Detroit catcher and coach, who will serve on the Sox coaching staff this year, joined the train entourage at Washington yesterday.

## Top Scorer —By Pap'

Bill COOK
Bun COOK
Cecil DILLON
Frank BOUCHER
Hextall
HE'S THE FIFTH PLAYER IN RANGER HISTORY TO SCORE 100 GOALS
Bryan HEXTALL
... SHARP-SHOOTING WING OF THE RANGERS !!
I'M IMPROVING WITH AGE !!
"HEX" LED THE LEAGUE WITH 26 GOALS LAST SEASON
HE SENDS THE DISK ON ITS WAY TO THE NET WITH THE SPEED OF A BULLET
PAP'

AP Features

**Ed Note: Cartoonist overlooked Butch Keeling, who scored 136 goals while in a Ranger uniform. Lynn Patrick, son of the Ranger Vice-President, also recently joined the 100-or-more club of the team.**

## Violets Drop Football For The Duration

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—New York University, fifth college in the United States to have a football team, has dropped the gridiron sport for reasons of economy.

The school's last two elevens, winners of only four out of 18 contests, were maintained at an approximate deficit of $65,000 and late yesterday the institution's governing body voted to join the University of Chicago of the Big Ten Conference in doing without football.

That ended a gridiron "life" started with a defeat by Stevens Institute, 6 goals to 1, in 1873. During the following years the Violets played 393 contests, of which they won 178, lost 186, and tied 29.

**Varied Success**

NYU's football teams had varied success with the Violets' peak coming in the late 1920's and early thirties under the coaching of Chick Meehan. Then such stars as Ken Strong and Bob Pastor made the school a gridiron giant.

Embarrassed by the publicity of its football successes, the school announced a de-emphasizing program in which subsidization and recruiting were out when Meehan resigned in 1941. Howard Cann, captain of the 1919 squad, returned to tutor his alma mater.

In 1934, Dr. Mal Stevens, late of Yale, took charge and yesterday's action terminated his $10,000 a year contract which was to have run through 1946.

Dr. Stevens, with practices both here and New Haven, Conn., said he had no immediate football plans and might join the Army.

**Coach Without Pay**

Recently he offered to coach the Violets during the present financial emergency without pay if the school would retain the sport. He labeled the 1941 freshman squad as "the first in eight years on a par with those of our opponents."

No 1942 schedule had been announced although games had been arranged with Fordham, the Violets' intracity rival; Missouri, Syracuse and Lafayette. All New York games were played in the huge Yankee Stadium.

The University Council, governing body of the institution that has a student enrollment of 35,063, said a determined effort would be made to retain all other sports. The Violet basketball team is one of the best in the New York City area while the track team includes Leslie MacMitchell, famed miler.

## In the Dugout
*with Rumill*

**Few Major-Minor Exhibitions**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 25—Competition in the far-reaching Grapefruit League will be tougher this spring. The majors show a marked trend away from exhibition dates with the minors. Rivalry throughout will be keener. Fans back home will be able, by following the box scores in the local newspapers, to get a better slant on their favorite clubs, and more accurately judge their chances in the approaching American and National League pennant races.

Even the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals have abandoned their ancient customs of playing long spring schedules with their farm clubs. The Cards have gone the limit and completely ignored minor league outfits.

**Ban Lifted**

Years ago President Ban Johnson of the American League refused to let clubs in his circuit meet each other in pre-season engagements. It was his contention that such meetings would take something away from the regular flag campaign. Perhaps he was right. However, Will Harridge has lifted this ban, and now teams in the junior league can schedule whomever they wish. For the first time, then, steady rivals like the Yankees and Boston Red Sox will meet on Florida's sandy soil.

Prexy Bob Quinn of the Braves is trying a long cherished ambition and eliminating the long barnstorming journey back to Boston. The club managed by Casey Stengel closes its new Sanford, Fla., camp the morning of April 8, spends one day in Jacksonville for an exhibition and then makes the jump all the way to the Hub. This is in sharp contrast to teams like the Red Sox and Cincinnati, who tour the Old South, and eastward bound outfits such as the Chicago White Sox and Cubs, who hop all over the southwest en route to the Windy City.

**Long Series**

The Braves continue their series with the St. Louis Browns, but this time in Florida. Last spring the two trained at San Antonio, Texas. The Braves have moved to Sanford; the Browns to Deland. Other lengthy series are scheduled between the Pittsburgh Pirates and Philadelphia Athletics, the Brooklyn Dodgers and Yankees, and the Cardinals and Detroit Tigers.

The two Chicago outfits, those in Boston, in Philadelphia and St. Louis again engage in intracity series just prior to the opening of the regular season in mid-April. So do the Yankees and Dodgers. In fact, those two clubs come close to making spring training expenses by their annual week-end clashes at Ebbets Field and Yankee Stadium. Fans in that part of the country look upon the games as a World Series preview.

**Florida Record**

Florida this spring is taking care of 12 of the 16 major clubs, which happens to be a record, if anyone cares. The previous high was 11. Although teams started to train in Jacksonville in the early part of the century, it wasn't until 1914 that they first discovered the southern sector of the peninsula. Al Lang coaxed the Browns to invade St. Petersburg in '14, and about the same time the Cubs moved into Tampa. The land boom was chiefly responsible for the arrival of the majority. The Yankees, by the way, are starting their 18th consecutive spring at St. Pete.

Texas, once the favorite training site, is without a club. The Braves and Browns might have returned there except for a stretch of unbearable weather a year ago, in which the players were chased indoors to gymnasiums. Absence of exhibition competition also prompted the shift to the peninsula.

The Cubs, Pirates, A's and White Sox are back in California, despite the threat of a possible interruption caused by the war. It may be that because of lack of transportation, and as an economy move, these clubs will join the majority in Florida another year, if professional baseball is still functioning then.

**Shea Joins Dodgers**

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Dennis J. Shea, Treasurer of the National Professional Football League, said yesterday he had signed as business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the Pro League for three years. He may resign from the treasurship at the next meeting of the League in April. Shea previously was connected with the Boston Redskins and later Brooklyn.

## NCAA Basketball Play-Offs Will Be on March 28

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 25 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association's fourth annual basketball championship will be decided March 28 at Kansas City, H. G. Olsen of Ohio State University, chairman of the general committee, said today.

The Buckeye mentor, in selecting committees in each of the N. C. A. A. districts, also announced the eastern play-offs would be staged in New Orleans, and the western play-offs at Kansas City, March 20 and 21.

One team will be selected from each district for the play-offs, with those from east of the Mississippi meeting at New Orleans where Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane athletic director, will handle the tourney, and those from west of the river playing at Kansas City where George R. Edwards of the U. of Missouri will be manager.

Eastern teams last year were Pittsburgh, North Carolina, Dartmouth and Wisconsin, the latter winning the title. Western entrants were Washington State, Wyoming, Creighton and Arkansas.

Within the next two weeks, Olsen said, the district champions for the play-offs will be selected. The committees, and the districts they represent, are:

District One: (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut) Dale W. Lash, Springfield College; Sumner Dole, Connecticut State; William H. Dye, Brown.
Two: (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia) Dr. H. C. Carlson, Pittsburgh; Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse; Howard G. Gann, New York U.
Three: (Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida) N. W. Shepard, Davidson; Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech; James Weaver, Lake Forest; Adolph Rupp, Kentucky.
Four (Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota) Kenneth L. Wilson, Northwestern; Ben Van Alstyne, Michigan State; Paul D. Hinkle, Butler; George E. Keogan, Notre Dame.
Five: (Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma) Dr. H. H. King, Kansas State; Clyde E. McBride, Kansas City Star; E. O. Williams, Drake; George R. Edwards, Missouri.
Six: (Texas, Arizona, Arkansas) James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist; D. X. Bible, Texas; H. R. McQuillan, Texas Christian.
Seven: (Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana) Forrest B. Cox, Colorado; R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College; E. L. Romney, Utah State.
Eight: (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada) C. S. Edmundson, U. of Washington; Norris H. Gross, San Diego State; Everett S. Dean, Stanford.

## Revamped Bruin Six Shows Progress in Loss to N. Y.

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Judging from their performance against New York Rangers at the Garden last night, the Boston Bruins are going to be all right in the future. The only trouble is, though, that for the Bruins the future is not long enough.

In bowing 4-3 to the New Yorkers, the Bruins gave promise of developing once more into a cohesive unit. They kept the high-scoring Rangers from finding the range until well into the second period and they kept themselves in the game until the late stages of the evening. And if it had not been for at least two fluke goals by the visitors, the Bruins would have won. Bryan Hextall knocked one tally past Frankie Brimsek with his knee and Bill Juzda caromed one into the Boston net off Clare Martin's leg, while Babe Pratt's shot was partially blocked by Brimsek only to fall over the line.

**Rangers Impressed**

Even the Rangers were impressed by the showing of the Bruins, who although improving have still not won a game since the Krauts left for the Royal Canadian Air Force two weeks ago. "If they keep playing like that from here in," was the consensus of N. Y. opinion, "they will win their share of games."

Such, too, was the opinion voiced by Manager Art Ross, who declared that the B's needed another game or two to find themselves and that after that they would hit the victory trail. But with the passing of every game, the National Hockey League schedule draws closer to the play-offs, and today the Bruins find themselves with just eight games left to play—four at home and four on the road.

Although they still have a game in hand on the Rangers, the Bruins have just about given up all thoughts of retaining their Prince of Wales Trophy for finishing first. The Broadway Blue Shirts are out in front by six points over the Rossmen, and to make up six points in just eight games would be a task stupendous enough for even the great Bruins outfit which won last year's Stanley Cup.

Second place, however, is not too far away. In that spot repose the Toronto Maple Leafs, who sport a two-point lead over the B's and who have nine games to play. But Toronto is faced with a shortage of defensemen, with Wally Stanowski, Reg Hamilton, and Bucko McDonald on the sidelines, and rookies Bob Goldham and Ernie Dickens filling in.

Like Boston, Toronto is fortunate in having an outstanding goalie in Turk Broda, who won the Vezina Trophy last season. Indication of Broda's greatness can be seen from the remarks of Frankie Boucher, coach of the Rangers, before yesterday's game, when he said that right now he rates Broda over Brimsek. Frank's statement when amplified, however, is just a bit obscure, for he says that while he is not sure that Broda is greater than Brimsek over a period of years, he considered the Toronto netminder better on his showing this season against the Rangers.

**Check of Scoring**

Yet a check of the Ranger scoring against opposing clubs finds Brimsek having allowed the fewest New York goals—21 in seven games. Broda, on the other hand, has allowed 25 in six games, the same number that Sam Lo Presti of Chicago has allowed in seven. Charlie Rayner of Americans has allowed 26 in seven; Johnny Mowers of Detroit, 27 in six, and Paul Bibeault and Bert Gardiner of Montreal, 30 in eight. Brimsek, too, it might be slyly pointed out, has a six-goal edge over Broda in the Vezina race.

That the Bruins could not win last night was disappointing not only to the crowd but to Capt. Dit Clapper, who was making his first appearance as bench manager. Although Manager Ross sat right behind the injured player during the game, Clapper said afterward that the evening was quite a chore. He was so excited at one point of the game that when he wanted to substitute he could not remember the names of his players.

The Bruins have a layoff until next Sunday evening when they meet Detroit at the Garden. Tuesday the Toronto Maple Leafs make their final appearance of the season here. The Bruins practice at the Arena Thursday noon, while Bill Cowley, injured center, was scheduled to skate today for the first time since he was hurt last Jan. 22 in Detroit.

In the only other N. H. L. game last night, Detroit defeated Brooklyn 3-2 in New York to give the Red Wings a four-point lead over the Amerks for fifth place. Brooklyn is only one point above the cellar-dwelling Montreal Canadiens, who face Chicago tomorrow eve. Also tomorrow, Rangers are host to Detroit.

## Berg Broadcasts In Nipponese To People of Japan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Moe Berg, former Boston Red Sox catcher, attorney, scholar, linguist and walking encyclopedia, broadcast a short wave address in Nipponese last night urging the common people of Japan to "take the reins" of government from the warlords.

"You cannot win this war," he said. "We and the 20 other Republics of America are united.

"Your leaders have betrayed you. They have misinterpreted democratic freedom and debate for weakness."

Berg said he spoke as a true friend of the Japanese. In 1932 he was a coach of university baseball players in Japan, and in 1934 visited Japan with an all-America baseball team.

## Sports Around the Hub

**'Workhorse' Pitcher Signs**

By way of compliment, the term "workhorse" might aptly be applied to Louis Tost, who sent in his signed contract to the Boston Braves yesterday. A few years back, with the St. Louis Browns, Tost was considered a promising pitching prospect, but his ambition and the hopes of the Browns were dimmed when he was side tracked because of an ailment.

He regained recognition by dint of hard work and courage the past two years and last year came to the attention of President Bob Quinn by pitching in 47 games for Hollywood—more games than any other Coast twirler. He won 13 out of 25 contests and had an earned-run average of 3.85. Tost is a six-footer weighing 175 pounds and will report at Sanford, Fla., with the other pitchers and catchers, March 3. Two other Braves signed yesterday, the contract of Clyde Kluttz, Sacramento catcher last year, arrived, and Al Javery, Connecticut boy, visited President Quinn and left with his name on the dotted line.

* * *

Boston University's basketball season comes to a close tomorrow night when the Terriers meet Brown at the B. U. gym. The game between these two teams should offer the stiffest of competition. Brown, coached by "Tippy" Dye, is one of the outstanding teams in New England. The Bruins have won eight of their games this season and have lost five, two of these by very close margins. Coach Mel Collard of the B. U. five will keep the same combination he has been using for the past few games, which has Howie Mitchell now playing center, and "Red" Madden taking over Mitchell's vacated guard post.

* * *

When the Adams Cup Regatta takes place on the Charles River Basin, May 16, there will be a crew representing the University of Wisconsin. This is the first time that a boat from Wisconsin ever has raced on the Charles. Harvard, Navy, and Pennsylvania, the crews eligible to win the Cup, will be joined by Wisconsin and M. I. T. in the varsity contest.

* * *

The Intercollegiate A. A. A. indoor track and field championships, to be held March 7 in Madison Square Garden, will have a large contingent of New England entries. Boston College has entered seven; Bowdoin, 6; Brown, 10; Dartmouth, 13; Harvard, 9; Holy Cross, 8; M. I. T., 7; New Hampshire, 2; Northeastern, 9; Rhode Island State, 15; Tufts, 4; Williams, 6, and Yale, 31. Fordham is the defending team champion.

* * *

M. I. T.'s hockey team won its first league contest in nine tries this season, defeating a favored Boston University team last night at the Boston Arena, 4 to 2. Deadlocked at 2 goals at the start of the third period, Tech's Johnny Arnold and Johnny White crashed through with goals late to clinch the game. The brand of hockey exhibited by both teams was clean and fast.

* * *

Vermont today is boasting an undefeated basketball team in Green Mountain Junior College, at Poultney, which swept all contestants aside to win 14 straight games and capture both the State title in the Junior College-College Freshman Division and the New England Junior College championship. This is the first team in Green Mountain history to finish a season undefeated. The team's total scoring is 707, as compared with their opponent's 451.

* * *

**Sport Shorts** — Brown's varsity baseball coach for the current season will be Edwin Eayrs of Providence . . . Robert C. Doherty of Meriden, Conn., has been elected captain of next season's University of Vermont basketball team . . . Harvard's fencers outpointed Amherst yesterday, 17½ to 9½ . . . Golf is around the corner and an announcement from the Penthouse Golf School in the Hotel Brunswick serves as a reminder that now is the time to get in trim for the season's first round.

**Moore Sold**

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—The New York Yankees announce the sale of Gene Moore, veteran outfielder, to the Brooklyn Dodgers and the signing of their most promising rookie pitcher, John Lindell.

**Hockey at a Glance**

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Feb. 24**

National League
Detroit 3, Brooklyn 2.
New York 4, Boston 3.

American League
Providence 1, Indianapolis 1 (tie).

American Association
Omaha 2, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 6, Dallas 2.

Eastern Amateur League
Washington 7, New York 1.
Johnstown 6, River Vale 4.

Phil Watson played six years with the New York Rangers before he had the pleasure of scoring a goal in his old home town, Montreal.

## Tie in Dixie Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Skee Reigel of Los Angeles and Walter Senna of North Dartmouth, Mass., posted 36-hole 147's yesterday to tie for the medal in the 18th annual Dixie Amateur Golf Tournament.

Earl Christiansen, Miami detective who holds the Florida State Amateur title, was tied with Bob Servis of Dayton, Ohio, for third place. Servis had 71-78—149 and Christiansen 73-76—149.

The pre-tournament favorite, Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, was sixth with 79-75—154.

**Eastern Amateur Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Pts | Gls. For | Gls. Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 30 | 17 | 5 | 65 | 236 | 173 |
| Johnstown | 30 | 16 | 5 | 65 | 209 | 174 |
| Boston | 29 | 15 | 6 | 64 | 217 | 163 |
| Washington | 24 | 24 | 5 | 53 | 215 | 225 |
| Baltimore | 21 | 27 | 4 | 46 | 205 | 227 |
| Atlantic City | 18 | 33 | 1 | 33 | 193 | 256 |
| River Vale | 14 | 32 | 4 | 32 | 148 | 205 |

**Boardwalk Cup Standing**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 13 | 6 | 3 | 29 | 105 | 70 |
| Johnstown | 13 | 7 | 1 | 27 | 89 | 72 |
| Washington | 11 | 10 | 2 | 24 | 91 | 92 |
| Atlantic City | 9 | 10 | 1 | 19 | 75 | 89 |
| Baltimore | 8 | 12 | 2 | 18 | 90 | 105 |
| Boston | 8 | 10 | 2 | 18 | 71 | 77 |
| River Vale | 6 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 60 | 85 |

**National Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Pts | Gls. For | Gls. Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 26 | 14 | 1 | 53 | 154 | 123 |
| Toronto | 23 | 13 | 3 | 49 | 125 | 100 |
| Boston | 21 | 14 | 5 | 47 | 125 | 94 |
| Chicago | 20 | 17 | 3 | 43 | 122 | 116 |
| Detroit | 15 | 23 | 3 | 33 | 112 | 135 |
| Brooklyn | 14 | 26 | 1 | 29 | 113 | 144 |
| Montreal | 13 | 26 | 5 | 29 | 106 | 149 |

## Training Camp Briefs

*By the Associated Press*

**Avalon, Calif.**—The Chicago Cubs, with little more to do than take an inventory occasioned by a program made up entirely of calisthenics to date, discovered today the squad had six 200 pounders: Pitchers Bill Lee, Paul Erickson, Hiram Bithorn; Outfielders Bill Nicholson and Frank Jelincich, and Catcher Salvador Hernandez.

* * *

**St. Petersburg, Fla.**—Catcher Ken O'Dea informed the St. Louis Cardinals today that he wasn't a holdout. Inability of the catcher who was acquired from the New York Giants during the winter to get transportation from his Avon, N. Y., home is the reason for his non-appearance in camp.

* * *

**Havana**—Cliff Dapper, the young catcher who appeared in 125 games for Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League last season, appears in line for the No. 2 Brooklyn Dodger backstopping job. The trading of Blimp Phelps to Pittsburgh and the continued absence of Herman Franks has given Dapper his chance.

* * *

**Lakeland, Fla.**—While the early birds in the Detroit Tiger training camp are mostly pitchers, the first batting practice of the season is slated for today.

* * *

**Anaheim, Calif.**—Ken Richardson, a shortstop-third baseman switched to first base because of Dick Siebert's holding out, covered the initial bag smartly for the Philadelphia Athletics in yesterday's workout.

* * *

**Miami, Fla.**—Hank Leiber, last of the John McGraw discoveries, returned to the New York Giants late yesterday and said he was willing to "play his head off for Mel Ott." After being named manager of the Giants during the winter, Ott immediately sent pitch Bob Bowman and cash to the Chicago Cubs for the slugging outfielder, who started with the club in 1934.

* * *

**Clearwater, Fla.** — Cleveland's first serious workout of the year was scheduled for today with five Tribe members still missing. Manager Lou Boudreau says he doesn't know if outfielders Jeff Heath and Gee Walker and pitchers Joe Heving, Charles Embree, and Millard Howell are holdouts.

* * *

**St. Petersburg, Fla.**—Manager Joe McCarthy of the world champion New York Yankees was relieved when pitchers Marv Breuer and John Lindell signed their contracts, but the Yankees' overgrown holdout list still includes the cream of his mound talent—Red Ruffing, Marius Russo, Johnny Murphy, Atley Donald, and Spud Chandler.

* * *

**Tampa, Fla.**—Despite the wind and adverse weather, the Cincinnati Reds are rounding into shape on schedule but what's really making the rookies hustle is the presence of Jewel Ens, manager of the Reds' farm club at Syracuse. Ens is looking for players and the freshmen would like to show up so well that Manager Bill McKechnie will tell the farm boss "hands off."

* * *

**Orlando, Fla.**—Relief righthander Arnold Anderson has received a 1A draft notice and may be lost to the Washington club before the season gets under way.

* * *

**Sarasota, Fla.**—Frank Shellenback, Red Sox coach, thinks the rubber shortage will be a blessing in disguise for pitchers. He believes that baseballs will stay in the game longer and that the moundsmen "will be able to throw the long-banned emery ball without using any gimmicks."


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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 350,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 394,860 |
| 1942 volume to date | 19,630,721 |
| 1941 volume to date | 20,807,785 |

## Stock Market Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The stock market was handicapped today by lack of leadership and prices were a trifle soft in most departments.

For a time in the morning plus signs held a slight edge. Inability of steels and motors to extend the Tuesday recovery seemed to invite a little general selling and fractional declines predominated near the final hour. A scattering of aircrafts and coppers contested the trend for small gains. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

There were a couple of hopeful notes in the war reports but the overall picture was not one to arouse speculative ardor. Registering on sentiment were announcement of further enemy attacks on tankers on the East coast, the reported sighting of what some believed to be an enemy aircraft over Southern California coast and wider discussion on the new tax program which was expected to be submitted early in March.

Stocks lacking buoyancy most of the time included U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil (N. J.) Texas Co., and Southern Pacific. Showing somewhat better action were American Can, Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting, and International Nickel.

In a mixed curb, declines were recorded for Gulf Oil, and Aluminum of America. Bell Aircraft and St. Regis Paper posted fractional gains.

### Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market today continued its earlier pattern and near the final hour the list was selling in a narrow and irregularly lower groove.

Here and there individual resistance to the receding prices was to be seen. Most changes were in fractions.

Heavy demand developed for several Seaboard Air Line loans, which brought fractional gains. Others holding slightly above water at one time or another included Third Avenue Adjustment 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Inclined to lag behind most of the time were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

U. S. Governments likewise held to a narrow course both over the counter and on the Stock Exchange, but the undertone was generally steady.

Australia 4½s and Queensland 6s gave up moderate amounts, but other foreign dollar bonds, including Uruguay adjustment 3¾s and Sao Paulo stamped 7s, were mostly higher.

## Orders to Convert Industry From Use Of Oil Before WPB

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies disclosed to a congressional committee today that orders for the conversion of industrial oil-burning equipment to coal, gas and other fuels, wherever feasible, have been submitted to the War Production Board for approval.

Testifying before the House Interstate Committee investigating the oil situation, Mr. Davies said the action was prompted by what he described as a growing petroleum shortage along the eastern seaboard and in the Pacific Northwest.

## Plan to Gather Scrap Reorganized

CHICAGO (AP)—The Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel announced that a reorganized plan for rounding up the metal would enable the industry to provide the 28,000,000 tons of scrap requested by the War Production Board to meet wartime needs this year.

The announcement came from Edwin C. Barringer of Washington, D. C., newly elected president and executive secretary of the institute, who said that the problem had been worked out during a two-day conference of institute members.

"The members have pledged 100 per cent effort all along the line and the information they have been able to provide assures us of meeting all the 1942 demands for scrap," he said.

Other officers elected were Philip N. Frieder of Cleveland, vice-president; George Sturm of Middleton, Ohio, secretary, and Everett Michaels of Chicago, treasurer.

## Tin Cans to Be Allowed For Home Canning

WASHINGTON (AP)—Deliveries of tin cans for home canning use will not be affected by the recent curtailment order, the War Production Board announced, because the Government hopes that an increase in home preserving will relieve pressure on commercial canners.

Can manufacturers may sell home-canning type cans to hardware stores and other distributors for resale to household users and institutions, WPB said.

It is estimated that not more than 50,000,000 cans would be needed for home and institutional purposes in 1942, and that this number would require only about 100 tons of tin.

| —1941— High | Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53¾ | 4 | Abbott (1.60a) | 3 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45 | — ⅛ |
| | | Abbott 4% pf (4) | 1 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | — ½ |
| 51¾ | 43⅜ | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | Feb24 |
| 8¼ | 5½ | Adams Ex (.80g) | 3 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 17¾ | Adam-Millis (1a) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 15⅞ | 9¼ | Addressog (1) | 1 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | Feb19 |
| 45 | 34⅝ | Air Reduct (1a) | 6 | 34⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — ⅞ |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Feb16 |
| 5 | 1½ | Alaska Juneau | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Feb24 |
| 9½ | 3¼ | Allegh pf xw | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ¼ |
| 10⅜ | 3⅜ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 11¼ | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Feb21 |
| 23⅜ | 17¼ | Alleg Lud (2¼g) | 3 | 21⅜ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 11¼ | 4⅜ | Allen Indust (1) | 5 | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 167½ | 135¼ | Al Ch&Dye (6a) | 1 | 128½ | 128½ | 128½ | —1 |
| 13 | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 14¾ | 11½ | Allied M (1¼g) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 9 | 5 | Allied Stores | 21 | 5⅞ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 87 | 71⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 37 | 24⅜ | Allis-Ch M 1½g | 3 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 14½ | Alpha P Cem ⅛e | 5 | 17⅛ | 17½ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | Amal Leather | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 20 | 10 | Amal Lea pf 1½g | 3 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Feb14 |
| 63½ | 44 | Amerada Pet (2) | 4 | 53½ | 53¼ | 53¼ | — ¼ |
| 22⅞ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch 1.20a | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines 1½g | 6 | 42⅞ | 42¼ | 42⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Bk Note .20e | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 3½ | Am Bosch | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | Feb24 |
| 39 | 26½ | Am Brake 2.20g | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 3 | 1 | Am Cable & R | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 95¼ | 55⅞ | Am Can (4) | 4 | 61½ | 61 | 61 | + ½ |
| 185 | 157½ | Am Can pf (7) | 4 | 164½ | 164½ | 164½ | Feb18 |
| 34⅜ | 23 | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 12 | 32⅛ | 31½ | 31½ | — ⅛ |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am C & F pf(7) | 4 | 70 | 70 | 70 | — ½ |
| 23⅛ | 16⅛ | Am Ch & C(1½e) | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | Feb19 |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Jan 14 |
| 121 | 101⅛ | Am Chicle (4a) | 3 | 71½ | 71 | 71½ | + ½ |
| 63¼ | 43¼ | Am Colortyp .15e | 4 | 43¼ | 43⅛ | 43¼ | Feb20 |
| 68⅜ | 9⅛ | Am Comm Al | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Feb20 |
| 19½ | 9½ | Am Crys S (1½e) | 6 | 20⅜ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | Feb24 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | Am Encaus Til | 7 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Feb20 |
| 6½ | 3¾ | Am Europ (.40g) | 6 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Feb24 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Feb19 |
| 11⅜ | 24⅛ | A F P $6pf(.30k) | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 14¾ | A F P $7pf(.35k) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 3⅞ | 1⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Feb19 |
| 38½ | 29 | Am Haw SS (5g) | 2 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2 | Am Hide & Lea | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 33½ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 51¼ | 42⅛ | Am Home(2.40a) | 3 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Am Ice | 5 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 30⅛ | 20 | Am Ice pf | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Feb20 |
| 4¼ | 2⅛ | Am Internat'l | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 13¼ | 6½ | Am Inv Ill (.80) | 4 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | Jan 21 |
| 17⅜ | 7¼ | Am Locomotive | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 77¼ | Am Loco pf (7g) | 1 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | Feb21 |
| 13⅜ | 8½ | Am M & F (.80) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | Feb24 |
| 6½ | 2¼ | Am M &Metal | 2 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | Feb21 |
| 23 | 15½ | Am Metal (¼e) | 2 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 3¼ | ⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Feb24 |
| 46¾ | 20¾ | AP&L $6pf 1¼k | 2 | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 17½ | AP&L $5pf .94k | 3 | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 3¾ | Am Rad & S .15e | 10 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 9 | Am Roll Mill ¼e | 6 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 87 | 71⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 37 | 24⅜ | Allis-Ch M 1½g | 3 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 14½ | Alpha P Cem ⅛e | 5 | 17⅛ | 17½ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | Amal Leather | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 20 | 10 | Amal Lea pf 1½g | 3 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Feb14 |
| 63½ | 44 | Amerada Pet (2) | 4 | 53½ | 53¼ | 53¼ | — ¼ |
| 22⅞ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch 1.20a | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines 1½g | 6 | 42⅞ | 42¼ | 42⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Bk Note .20e | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 3½ | Am Bosch | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | Feb24 |
| 39 | 26½ | Am Brake 2.20g | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 3 | 1 | Am Cable & R | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 95¼ | 55⅞ | Am Can (4) | 4 | 61½ | 61 | 61 | + ½ |
| 185 | 157½ | Am Can pf (7) | 4 | 164½ | 164½ | 164½ | Feb18 |
| 34⅜ | 23 | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 12 | 32⅛ | 31½ | 31½ | — ⅛ |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am C & F pf(7) | 4 | 70 | 70 | 70 | — ½ |
| 23⅛ | 16⅛ | Am Ch & C(1½e) | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | Feb24 |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Jan 14 |
| 121 | 101⅛ | Am Chicle (4a) | 3 | 71½ | 71 | 71½ | + ½ |
| 63¼ | 43¼ | Am Colortyp .15e | 4 | 43¼ | 43⅛ | 43¼ | Feb20 |
| 68⅜ | 9⅛ | Am Comm Al | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Feb20 |
| 19½ | 9½ | Am Crys S (1½e) | 6 | 20⅜ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | Feb24 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | Am Encaus Til | 7 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Feb20 |
| 6½ | 3¾ | Am Europ (.40g) | 6 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Feb24 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Feb19 |
| 11⅜ | 24⅛ | A F P $6pf(.30k) | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 14¾ | A F P $7pf(.35k) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 3⅞ | 1⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Feb19 |
| 38½ | 29 | Am Haw SS (5g) | 2 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2 | Am Hide & Lea | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 33½ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 51¼ | 42⅛ | Am Home(2.40a) | 3 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Am Ice | 5 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 30⅛ | 20 | Am Ice pf | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Feb20 |
| 4¼ | 2⅛ | Am Internat'l | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 13¼ | 6½ | Am Inv Ill (.80) | 4 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | Jan 21 |
| 17⅜ | 7¼ | Am Locomotive | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 77¼ | Am Loco pf (7g) | 1 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | Feb21 |
| 13⅜ | 8½ | Am M & F (.80) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | Feb24 |
| 6½ | 2¼ | Am M &Metal | 2 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | Feb21 |
| 23 | 15½ | Am Metal (¼e) | 2 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 3¼ | ⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Feb24 |
| 46¾ | 20¾ | AP&L $6pf 1¼k | 2 | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 17½ | AP&L $5pf .94k | 3 | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 3¾ | Am Rad & S .15e | 10 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 9 | Am Roll Mill ¼e | 6 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Am Saf R (½g) | 3 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| 10⅝ | 6 | Am Seating (.g) | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Feb13 |
| 45⅜ | 33⅜ | Am Smelt,(½e) | 8 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ | + ⅛ |
| 155 | 133¾ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 1 | 145⅞ | 145⅞ | 145⅞ | Feb24 |
| 54 | 29⅜ | Am Snuff (1e) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | Feb20 |
| 28½ | 15⅜ | Am St Fdrs(½e) | 10 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | |
| 11½ | 8½ | Am Stores (¼e) | 4 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | Feb24 |
| 13½ | 6⅜ | Am Stove (1.20) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Feb24 |
| 22⅛ | 13 | Am Sugar (2e) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | Feb24 |
| 98 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | — ¼ |
| 19⅜ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Feb24 |
| 168¾ | 115¼ | Am Tel & Tel(9) | 9 | 127⅛ | 127 | 127 | — ⅛ |
| 73½ | 43⅞ | Am Tob (1e) | 4 | 45¼ | 45⅜ | 45½ | |
| 74½ | 43⅞ | Am Tob B (1e) | 2 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | + ½ |
| 159 | 143 | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 137 | 137 | 137 | + ½ |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 23½ | Am Viscose(½e) | 9 | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| 116¾ | 112 | Am Viscose pf(5) | 5 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | Feb21 |
| 7¼ | 2½ | Am Water Wks | 7 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 99½ | 64¾ | Am WW 1pf.(6) | 4 | 69 | 69 | 69 | Feb24 |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | Am Woolen | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Feb24 |
| 61⅛ | 51 | Am Wool pf 12g | 1 | 75⅜ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | Feb24 |
| 8 | 2¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 4 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | Feb24 |
| 56¾ | 61⅛ | Am Z pr pf 1¼k | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | Feb19 |
| 30 | 22⅛ | Anaconda (2½g) | 18 | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26¾ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 11⅛ | Anchor H (.90g) | 3 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Feb24 |
| 12½ | 7 | Andes Cop (1) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Feb13 |
| 2⅛ | ¾ | A P W Paper | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Feb24 |
| 33⅞ | 26 | Arch-D-M (⅜e) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Feb24 |
| 112⅛ | 108½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 2¼ | Armour Ill | 12 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 70¼ | 47½ | Arm Ill prpf 1½k | 3 | 65 | 65 | 65 | + ½ |
| 72 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Jan 21 |
| 34⅜ | 20½ | Armstrong C ¼e | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Arnold C (¼e) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Feb 4 |
| 63¾ | 3 | Artloom (.77½g) | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Feb16 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 3 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 88 | 78 | Assd D G 1pf(6) | 1 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | Feb13 |
| 102½ | 76 | As D 2pf (5¼k) | 2 | 76 | 76 | 76 | Feb16 |
| 35¼ | 20 | Associates (2a) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Feb24 |
| 31⅝ | 18 | Atch T&SF (1e) | 19 | 35½ | 34½ | 34⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 70¼ | 58⅜ | Atch T&S Fpf(5) | 5 | 68⅜ | 68½ | 68½ | |
| 28⅛ | 13½ | Atl Coast L (1g) | 6 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| 45½ | 13½ | Atl G&W I (3g) | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | + ½ |
| 56 | 16½ | Atl G & W pf 5g | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | Feb20 |
| 28⅛ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1) | 6 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 111⅛ | 107 | Atl Retin pf (4) | 1 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | Feb20 |
| 7½ | 6⅜ | Atlas Corp (¼e) | 5 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 51⅛ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Feb20 |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Powd (¾e) | 1 | 63 | 63 | 63 | Feb19 |
| 9¼ | 6 | Atlas Tack(.30g) | 2 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | Feb24 |
| 3⅞ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Feb17 |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Aviat Corp (.15g) | 11 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ¼ |

**B**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 10¼ | Bald Loco ct | 17 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13¾ | Feb24 |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 8 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | |
| 8⅞ | 3¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 5 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ¼ |
| 8½ | 3½ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7 | Barber Asphalt | 4 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | |
| 9⅞ | 5½ | Barker Bros (1g) | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall O (.60) | 6 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 13¾ | Bath Ir W (1¼g) | 8 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15¾ | |
| 31⅜ | 17¼ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 20 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Feb20 |
| 104½ | 102⅞ | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 106 | 103 | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | Feb16 |
| 104 | 103 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 103 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 108 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 81 | 81 | 81 | Feb21 |
| 8½ | 6½ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Feb21 |
| 41⅛ | 32⅜ | Bendix Av (1e) | 21 | 35¼ | 34⅜ | 35¼ | +1⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 10⅞ | Benef Ind(1.70g) | 10 | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 57 | 50 | Benf Ind pf (2½) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | +1 |
| 34¾ | 15⅝ | Best & Co (1.60a) | 3 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | Feb24 |
| 59½ | 51⅛ | Beth Steel (1½e) | 5 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ | — ¼ |
| 131½ | 115 | Beth Steel pf (7) | 1 | 119 | 119 | 119 | |
| 31⅜ | 21 | Bigelow-S (½e) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Feb24 |
| 23⅞ | 15¾ | Black & D(1.80g) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Feb13 |
| 10¼ | 5 | Blaw-Knox (.60) | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ¼ |
| 18⅝ | 13 | Bliss & L (2g) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Feb19 |
| 24¾ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 7 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 15½ | Bohn A&B (2g) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ¾ |
| 23⅝ | 17 | Bond Strs (1.60a) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Feb24 |
| 21⅞ | 18¼ | Borden Co (.30e) | 14 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 16 | Borg-Warn (2g) | 4 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | — ¼ |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Feb24 |
| 39⅝ | 28 | Bower Roll B (3) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Feb20 |
| 17¼ | 16½ | Brewing Cp (½e) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Feb18 |
| 12⅜ | 6¾ | Bridgeport B (1) | 3 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 25⅜ | 14¼ | Briggs Mfg 2½g | 13 | 18 | 17½ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 23½ | Briggs & S (3) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | +1 |
| 45¼ | 38 | Bristol-My 2.40a | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | —1 |
| 2⅝ | ⅜ | Bkly & Q Trans | 5 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Feb24 |
| 6⅝ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Feb19 |
| 14¼ | 7 | Bkly Un Gas | 7 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | Feb20 |
| 36½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | Feb 4 |
| 23½ | 11⅝ | Bruns-Bal (¼e) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Feb24 |
| 12⅜ | 7¼ | Bucyrus-E (.15e) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Feb20 |
| 5¼ | 2½ | Budd Mfg | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5¼ | Budd Wheel ¼e | 1 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 18¼ | Bullard Co (2) | 2 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | Feb24 |
| 35⅝ | 23½ | Bulova Watch 2a | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ¼ |
| 20⅞ | 15½ | Burling M (1.40) | 18 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 56¾ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | Feb19 |
| 9⅜ | 5¾ | Burr Ad Ma .15e | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | Bush Terminal | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Feb18 |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Butler Bros .60a | 4 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 23 | 18 | But Bros pf (1½) | 2 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | Feb19 |
| 4⅜ | 2⅛ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Feb24 |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack ¼e | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ½ |

**C**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24¾ | 15⅜ | Calif Pack (1½) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| 54½ | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Callahan Z-Lead | 3 | ⅛ | ¾ | ¾ | Feb24 |
| 7¼ | 4⅜ | Cal & Hecla (1) | 9 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 14⅞ | 9⅜ | CampbellW 1.60g | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Feb21 |
| 17½ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry (.60) | 9 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 5¼ | 3 | Canadian Pacific | 4 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 32½ | Cannon Mills (2) | 1 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | |
| 3⅜ | 1⅜ | Capital Adm A | 8 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Feb10 |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpenter S 2½g | 1 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Carr & Gen .225g | 3 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 87¾ | 43 | Case (JI) (7g) | 3 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | — ½ |
| 50⅝ | 36 | Caterpil Tr (2) | 5 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | |
| 29¾ | 18½ | Celanese (2) | 8 | 19¼ | 18½ | 19¼ | + ⅝ |
| 10⅛ | 8⅜ | Celotex (1) | 6 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 22⅜ | 15½ | Cent Aguirre 1½ | 6 | 19 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ⅞ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | Cent Foundry | 5 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Feb24 |
| 4 | 2½ | Cent RR NJ | 5 | 3½ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Feb24 |
| 17 | 4¼ | Cent Violetta 1g | 6 | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 4 | 2 | Century Rib M | 3 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Feb18 |
| 34⅞ | 25 | Cerro de Pas(1e) | 15 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | Cert-teed Prod | 4 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Feb24 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Chain Belt (¼e) | 2 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | Feb24 |
| 22½ | 14⅜ | Champ P&F(¼e) | 4 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ¼ |
| 18 | 5⅜ | Checker Cab | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅛ | 31½ | Ches & Ohio (3a) | 13 | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 102½ | 93 | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | — ¼ |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 6 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Feb18 |
| 1¾ | ½ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |

| —1941— High | Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0⅛ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Feb21 |
| 3 | ⅛ | Chi Great West | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Feb24 |
| 11½ | 5⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8½ | ⅛ | Chi Mail Or (¼g) | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | + ¼ |
| 19½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu T (½e) | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P ... cv pf (3) | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | —2 |
| 54 | 49 | C P I pr pf (2½) | 2 | ... | ... | 6⅝ | |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 5 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Feb21 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% .. | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | — ⅛ |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 9¾ | 8⅛ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | Feb18 |
| 14¾ | 10¾ | Chickasha (1) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Feb20 |
| 3 | 1 | Childs Co | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Feb24 |
| 72½ | 41⅜ | Chrysler Cp (1e) | 48 | 52 | 51⅜ | 51½ | |
| 10¾ | 8 | City I & F (1.20) | 6 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | City Stores | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 40½ | 29⅛ | Clark Equip (¾e | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Feb11 |
| 33⅜ | 24 | Clev Graph B 2g | 2 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | Feb19 |
| 44½ | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20a) | 6 | 39¾ | 38½ | 38½ | —1¼ |
| 39⅞ | 28½ | Cluett Peab (3g) | 4 | 33 | 32½ | 32½ | — ¾ |
| 106 | 78 | Coca-Cola (5g) | 21 | 62 | 59¼ | 59¼ | —3¼ |
| 63¾ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 4 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| 16¼ | 10⅞ | Colgate-P (½a) | 3 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 106 | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 4 | 103 | 102½ | 102½ | — ½ |
| 30¼ | 11 | Collins & A (¼e) | 6 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Feb20 |
| 20 | 12¼ | Col Fuel & I (1a) | 3 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15½ | Feb24 |
| 31 | 16½ | Comi Credit (3) | 2 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅜ |
| 104¾ | 96 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | •1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Feb18 |
| 37⅞ | 19½ | Comi Inv Tr (3) | 10 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 110 | 100 | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅞

Commerce and Finance

# Farm Bloc Would Bar Selling Crop Stocks to Hold Down Prices

Business and Industry

## Nazis Pamper Big Industry In War Effort

By Ernest S. Pisko
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—In an earlier article dealing with the structural changes in German economy, brought about by National Socialism and war requirements, it was shown that the independent craftsmen were losing ground at an alarming rate. As Dr. Herbert Bock, expert on German economics, pointed out in his article in the February issue of "Social Research," Hitler, instead of "reconstructing" handicraft, as he had promised, became its gravedigger.

However, he not only forgot his promise to support the "little man," but also his threat to break the power of heavy industry. Dr. Bock's aforementioned study discloses that big industry is being treated with extreme consideration by the Nazi authorities and commands a much stronger position today than it ever held under the Weimar Republic.

**Official Attitude**

This change is strikingly illustrated by the official attitude with regard to subcontracting in industry. Labor shortage as well as shortage of industrial facilities made themselves felt in Germany as early as in 1938. From that year on, government departments encountered increasing difficulties in placing their orders and in getting the goods in time. They therefore encouraged subcontracting and set up a special Reich Board for Equal Distribution of Government Contracts.

This board was to act as intermediary between prime and subcontractors and was equipped with everything except power. Its use was not made compulsory. Neither was subcontracting in itself made compulsory. It was left entirely to the industrialists to decide how they wanted to co-operate in the huge armament production. The contrast to the ruthless methods used by the Nazi authorities in their dealings with craftsmen is obvious.

The bulk of industry availed itself of the services of smaller subcontracting plants, but merely a fraction of the subcontracts was negotiated through the board. As a rule they were arranged through private middlemen. These go-betweens charged so exorbitant commissions that a Prussian Secretary of State branded them as a "parasitic crowd" and, when the moral condemnation bore little fruit, a decree was issued aiming at the elimination of all middlemen "whose activities were not justified from the point of view of the whole economy."

**War Profiteers**

The decree was too vague in its wording to accomplish a radical improvement. Moreover, subsequent investigations showed that the middlemen were by no means the only war profiteers in Nazi Germany. In some cases the subcontractors were the ones who made excessive profits.

In most instances the unduly high prices of the finished goods were the result of "intolerably high commissions" charged by the prime contractors themselves. That means that the big plants made the small factories pay for the privilege to work for them.

As a matter of course every small industrialist tried to become a prime contractor, and the ensuing competition threatened to upset the entire program of production.

At last, the government had to intervene. In last March rules were issued which regulated the commissions as well as the prices in subcontracting business. Again this was done with a restraint rather incompatible with the "volkic" concept of the Nazis. The same government that did not hesitate to crush the existence of hundreds of thousands of artisans, took great pains not to disturb what it called the "purely private business relations" of heavy industry.

*Heads Bendix*

Ernest R. Breech

## Bendix Aviation Elects E. R. Breech To the Presidency

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Bendix Aviation Corp. has elected Ernest R. Breech president to succeed Vincent Bendix who becomes chairman of the board. Simultaneously, Mr. Breech announced his resignation as Vice-President of General Motors Corporation in charge of Household Appliances and Aviation and as a member of the Administration Committee.

Mr. Breech, reviewing Bendix's participation in the war program and projecting its future production, said:

"The operations of the corporation are directed at the present time almost 100 per cent to war production, and offer a fair example of what industry has done and can accomplish for the wartime needs of our country.

"Indicative of the excellent record of production of these important war materials, the sales of the Bendix Aviation Corporation have mounted from approximately $42,000,000 for the year 1939 to an amount in excess of $156,000,000 in 1941. Present plans require production in 1942 of approximately $500,000,000, and for the year 1943 production should increase to more than $1,000,000,000.

"During the period 1939 to the present, the number of employees has quadrupled from 10,000 to 40,000, and at the same time the corporation has established over 300 new sub-contractors. Even with a continuation of emphasis on sub-contracting, a further large rise in employment is forecast for the 20 Bendix factories located throughout the United States, and should reach 65,000 or 70,000 by 1943."

## General Foods Net Off; Sales at Peak

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Net income of the General Foods Corporation for 1941 amounted to $14,153,400 after all charges, expenses, and provisions for taxes and contingencies. This was equal, after provision for preferred dividend, to $2.56 per share of no-par common stock, and compared with net income of $15,244,077 or $2.77 a share in 1940.

Net sales for 1941, C. M. Chester, Chairman of the Board, reported, set a new record of $180,358,903. This was a gain of 18 per cent above the 1940 total of $152,188,335.

The decline in earnings, after reserves, amounted to 7 per cent, while directly traceable taxes of all kinds rose 108 per cent to $14,797,680, compared with $7,111,924 in 1940.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1941, showed total assets of $118,765,363, compared with $97,207,944 at the close of 1940. Liabilities and reserves amounted to $31,956,249, against $13,374,350 on Dec. 31, 1940.

## Drastic Cut In New Wool For Clothing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sweeping reductions in the use of high grade new wool for civilian clothing were ordered by the War Production Board because of skyrocketing of military demands, and some experts promptly predicted that "all wool" labels might disappear from suits and dresses by the end of this year.

The board reduced its wool allocations for civilian orders during the next quarter (April, May and June) to 20 per cent of the amount used for worsted cloth during the comparable period last year and 10 per cent of the amount used for woolens.

The amount of carpet wool was reduced to one quarter of the amount consumed by rug manufacturers during the second quarter of 1941.

No restriction was placed on the amount of new wool used to fill second quarter defense orders.

War developments in the western Pacific vitally affecting this country's Australian wool supply, together with increasingly heavy demands of the armed services for uniforms, made the sharp reductions necessary, officials said. They estimated that the allocation amounted to about 22,000,000 pounds of high grade wool for the three months—or an annual rate of 88,000,000 pounds compared with consumption last year of about 800,000,000 pounds.

However, the WPB announced simultaneously that additional supplies of mohair and low grade wools, unsuitable for military use, would be made available to the industry. With this additional supply, manufacturers will have about 60,000,000 pounds of mixed grade wool and mohair available for the quarter, a supply about equal to the amount of new wool allocated for January, February and March.

Hinting at the eventual end of all wool clothing, R. A. Guthrie, WPB textile chief, said an order would be issued soon requiring clothing manufacturers to blend substitute fibers—such as cotton and rayon—with new wool for civilian use. Sufficient technical information on the process is not yet available, Mr. Guthrie said.

## C. I. O.-'Little Steel' Dispute Hearing To Be Held Thursday

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board announced that the opening hearing on "little steel's" dispute with the C. I. O. workers had been postponed until Thursday.

No reason was announced. The first hearing is scheduled to discuss procedure only. The C. I. O. union is demanding a union shop and wage increases of $1 a day. (Under the union shop, a worker must join the union to keep his job.)

Members of the three-man panel which will hear the case, are Arthur S. Meyer, chairman, Cyrus Ching, vice-president of the U. S. Rubber Company, and Richard Frankensteen, director of aircraft organization, C. I. O. Automobile Workers. Mr. Meyer is chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation.

NEW YORK (AP)—"The closed shop can be the downfall of America," the National Association of Manufacturers said in a statement on this week's War Labor Board hearings in the C. I. O.-Little Steel case.

Declaring that "34 out of 65 cases pending before the War Labor Board (through Feb. 16) are being fought by the unions over this very issue or one of its variant forms," the association said:

"The managers of industry have an obligation to their country and to themselves to tell the Congress and the War Labor Board in no uncertain terms that the closed shop may well throttle this country's only hope for victory—all-out production.

"Frenchmen thought to fight two wars at once—one among themselves and one with the enemy. France fell. The closed shop can be the downfall of America."

## January Newsprint Consumption Higher

MONTREAL (CP)—The Newsprint Association of Canada declared in its monthly report that the total apparent consumption of all United States publishers amounted to 309,351 tons in January, an increase of 2,883 tons compared with consumption in the same period of 1941.

The statement said that total apparent stocks of all United States publishers increased 46,734 tons during January and amounted to 568,242 tons at the end of the month. The corresponding totals for 1941 and 1940 were 446,534 and 428,605 tons respectively.

The statement added: "Reflecting the heavy volume of shipments during the month, Canada's share of total United States supply increased to 72 per cent in January compared with 67 per cent a year ago."

## Loans to Business Rise $1,669,000,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities were $1,669,000,000 higher on Feb. 18 than on the corresponding date last year.

These loans increased $27,000,000 to a total of $6,689,000,000 last week.

## Defense Bond Buying Trims Mutual Savings Bank Deposits

By Harold Fleming
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Nearly everyone in the financial world has had such tough sledding in recent years that the problems of one of the oldest types of American financial institution—the mutual savings bank—have been largely overlooked by financial writers. Savings banks are not very good news sources. They did not, for instance, during the era of banking collapse between 1929 and 1933, contribute any crashes to that spectacular series of banking news items, and in consequence, they did not contribute anything to the subsequent trials and contests over federal regulatory legislation in which nearly every other part of the financial world was involved, because they were neither investigated nor hauled into the net of federal regulation.

Over a last decade, however, some news about them has developed, and it consists for the most part in difficulties. First there was the competition of the postal savings system. Then, more important, there was the steady downward movement of interest rates, which forced the mutuals to cut their dividend rates just about in half. Then came the fashionable unpopularity of personal thrift under the prewar New Deal, climaxed in the TNEC trials and in TNEC Monograph No. 37 which attacked personal saving with an elaborate and highly plausible thesis about national income flow and so on.

That the life insurance companies and not the savings banks were the chief target of Monograph No. 37 was due solely to the fact that the life insurance companies, by dint of their agents' efforts, continued to garner in for investment the coin of the financially thrifty, while the savings banks, who for the most part "only stand and wait" for customers, just about held their own as to deposits.

**Reasons for Savings Drop**

It would seem likely that the dramatic right-about-face of the fashion in economic thought after the Battle of France would sharply stimulate the business of the savings banks, but it has not. Instead, though the demand deposits of the commercial banks climb on to new and dizzier heights, the mutual savings banks in the last six months of 1941 actually lost round $125,000,000 of deposits out of a total of round $10,500,000,000, and the thrift departments of the commercial banks have not done so well either.

There seem to have been three reasons for these withdrawals.

The first was the hoarding of commodities. Forehanded folks who habitually put by money for a rainy day seem to have concluded that the rainy day is here. Last August they went on a buying spree to anticipate inflation, and this month they are on a buying spree to anticipate rationing. This reason is not likely to last long. The supply of durable goods to be bought is running out, people are concluding that to hoard is to be unpatriotic, and whether they have decided that or not, rationing is on the way to prevent it. It looks as though in six months or a year most people will be unable to spend their incomes whether they want to or not, unless they are willing to go in for a limited list of unrationed extravagances.

**Cuts Down Bank Savings**

Second reason was for the purchase of defense bonds. In fact the savings bank people have pitched in and pushed defense bonds, though a dollar that goes into a defense bond seems to be a dollar that doesn't go into a savings account. During the six months when the savings banks were losing $125,000,000 of deposits they sold $175,000,000 of defense bonds. For the first half of January the withdrawals accelerated; then they slowed. And from this the mutual savings bankers concluded that probably a good part of these Jan. 1 to 15 withdrawals were by people buying the year's permissible limit of Series E defense bonds, which is $5,000.

Now Series E defense bonds yield 2.9 per cent to maturity (10 years), while the average mutual savings deposit today yields only 1.95 per cent, which makes the defense bond yield nearly 50 per cent more.

However, the savings bank depositor can yank his money out on 60 days' notice with interest, and usually on demand, but the defense bondholder has to wait six years to get two per cent on his money and 10 years to get the 2.9. Furthermore, defense bondholders may not realize it, but unless for income-tax purposes they report annually the increase in the capital value of their bond, the entire increment will become taxable in the tenth year. If by that time the tax is 33 per cent the difference in yield will be wiped out. A trend-line drawn through the tax rates of recent years would seem to say that 10 years from now the tax rate on personal income will be something extremely fancy.

**The Savings Banks' Campaign**

However, the savings banks have tackled the defense bond problem with considerable acumen. What they have done is to set up something along the line of Christmas Clubs for the purchase of defense bonds. For instance, the Dry Dock Savings in New York, seventh largest in the country and one of the most imaginative, recently set up a "Victory Club." "Members" of this "Club" "resolve on every pay day during 1942 to set aside some part of my pay for U. S. defense bonds." Then they get a V-C button from the Dry Dock and the Dry Dock gets their instalment payments against defense bonds.

Furthermore, the U. S. Treasury authorities have tried to make it clear to the public that it is no use buying defense bonds out of past-accumulated savings; they must be bought out of current income. Otherwise they merely force the savings banks, in providing the cash for the defense bond purchase, to sell some of the bonds it already has. Furthermore, such purchases out of past-accumulated deposits do not reduce the buyer's standard of living, and one of the major goals of the present defense program is to reduce the American standard of living to the lowest possible level compatible with health and efficiency.

The Dry Dock's "Victory Club" has been highly successful from the start, but it differs little except in the possession of a fancy name (which anyone is free to use) from the arrangements already set up by a great many other mutual savings banks—by which they seem likely to be able to further the arms program, maintain their business, and stop the sapping of their deposits by the defense bond program.

**Depositors Are Hoarding**

The third reason for the withdrawal of savings bank deposits appears tied in with the current phenomenal increase in "money in circulation." Depositors are pulling the money out and hoarding it.

Reasons for the rise of "money in circulation" to over $11,000,000,000 seem to be obscure to all banking authorities. Undoubtedly a part of it is due to the increase in pay rolls, which are up at least 60 per cent since the war started. It seems to have been accelerated by the freezing of Axis-owned funds last spring and summer. The commercial banks as well as the savings bank people have felt it. But neither, of course, is able to put a finger on the reason why a depositor wants his cash. Depositors with the poorest motives give the best explanations. Some say they want to pay off a mortgage. Only in the rare case where a depositor gets his cash and goes right down to the safe-deposit department is it a perfectly safe guess that he is hoarding cash. "Money in circulation" has increased rapidly in Britain, France, and Germany.

One thing is certain, however. A great deal of cash is being pulled out of both commercial and savings banks by people with groundless fears that "the Government is going to tax savings" or is going to "confiscate them." Recently an afternoon paper in New York City ran a story on its financial page with a three-column head "Compulsory Savings Threatened." A number of savings bank depositors came in with this clipping and pulled out their money. The story obviously had nothing to do with savings accounts, but referred to some kind of plan for compulsory pay roll deduction. In recent months this has become so bad that the savings bankers finally got a Massachusetts bank superintendent to make a direct appeal to Dan Bell of the Budget Bureau, from which resulted a public disclaimer by Bell and Morgenthau of any intention to confiscate savings accounts. Some savings banks had this printed and their tellers passed it out through the window to depositors.

## New York State Roads Lose Plea For Rate Increase

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Eleven railroads operating in New York State had today been denied permission by the Public Service Commission to increase commutation fares by 10 per cent. Rejection of the railroads' application which would affect thousands of commuters follows authorization by the interstate Commerce Commission of a 10 per cent increase in interstate passenger fares throughout the nation which went into effect on Feb. 10.

Lines affected by the New York Commission's ruling are the Long Island, the New York Central, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Delaware and Hudson, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania Railroads which hoped to put the increase into effect on March 1.

The decision, made through the chairman of the commission, Milo R. Maltbie, denied the railroads' contention that higher commutation fares were necessary because of increase in wages and cost of materials, holding no evidence had been brought forth to prove that the increase would be "just and reasonable." The lines may appeal the ruling to the State courts.

## Lead Stocks, Output Off Sharply From Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of refined lead at refineries totaled 20,531 tons at the end of January, compared with 20,185 at the end of December and 47,248 at the close of January, 1941, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

January production was 53,385 tons, against 57,181 the previous month and 62,048 in January last year.

January domestic shipments were 53,037 tons, against 50,680 and 55,711.

## President Hits Senate Group's 'Selfish' Aims

Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—President Roosevelt declared today "irreparable damage" will be done the war effort if the farm bloc's drive to freeze stocks of surplus farm goods held by the Government is successful.

The President sent an appeal to Congress today to defeat the measure, which has tied up the Senate for two days.

The Senate renewed its debate immediately after receipt of the Roosevelt message addressed to Vice-President Wallace.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that food is an essential commodity for winning the war.

The farm bloc bill would prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from disposing of its stocks of surplus farm goods in an effort to stabilize prices.

America's rising cost of living will jump $1,000,000,000 a year if the farm bloc drive succeeds, Agriculture Department statisticians declare.

"I believe irreparable damage to the war effort and to the farmers of the country would result from the enactment of this legislation," Mr. Roosevelt wrote Mr. Wallace.

The Senate bill, sponsored by Senator Bankhead, would prevent the CCC from disposing of its stocks at prices below parity, although they were acquired under a law saying they could be disposed of at 85 per cent of parity.

The Bankhead drive is designed to forestall a policy revealed by Secretary Claude Wickard which would permit the transfer of some of these stocks to other agencies for processing into finished goods.

Senator Alexander Wiley (D) of Wisconsin was the first member of the farm bloc to reply to the message. He had been scheduled to make a speech on another subject.

"The language we have just heard about the grasping farmer is indicative of what has been going on in the newspaper campaign of misrepresentation," Senator Wiley said. "I claim the farmers are not the grasping kind."

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa described himself as "much distressed" by the President's letter and questioned the propriety of the President's action.

Majority Leader Alben Barkley said there is "nothing unusual" in the receipt of letters from the President to Congressional officers.

"From time immemorial," Senator Barkley said, letters on legislative matters have been dispatched by the Chief Executive to Congressional leaders."

**President Interested**

President Roosevelt went over the legislative situation today with his "congressional cabinet"—the Vice-President, Majority Leader Barkley of the Senate and Speaker Rayburn and Majority Leader McCormick of the House.

The issue in the pending bill goes to the heart of the whole farm stability program. It also affects intimately the hopes for price stabillty in the new price control bill. Involved also are enormous quantities of farm goods—biggest probably in the world's history. At the time when average farm prices are 102 per cent over parity, and when the world's larders are empty, the farm bloc would hold back these surpluses from the market, contrary to the act under which they were originally acquired, in order to guarantee that they do not force down prices.

A grand total book value of between $1,250,000,000 and $1,500,000,000, the Government says, represents the cost of these gathered farm goods now in storage or against which loans have been made. They represent the food and fiber surpluses, in some cases, of years.

The question now is, with high prices attained as sought by the original bill, shall the Government have the right to dispose of some of them, or shall the bill be amended as the farm bloc seeks?

**Duty to Consumers**

The Government has a duty not only to farmers but to consumers as well, Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, Administration spokesman on the floor against the farm bloc drive, declared.

He recalled that the Commodity Credit Corporation has lost up to $170,000,000 thus far in accumulating these surpluses when farm prices were low.

Now the Government, he said, has a chance to dispose of these commodities at a "reasonable return." He promised that sales would be made so as not to disturb farm prices. He even proposed an amendment under which sales would not be made under prices equivalent to parity, if Government benefit payments are counted in.

It was "a great risk" the Government took, he pointed out, in accumulating these enormous surpluses under the law's terms that they should be held till the price rose to 85 per cent of parity. But now, he said, prices are above 85 per cent of parity. In some cases they are at parity itself. Opposing the farm block drive, Mr. Brown said the Government "does not now want a new law to change the arrangements under which it had a right to sell its security."

**Would Raise Prices**

More than the farm situation is involved, he declared. The question intimately concerns all the consumers in the country. Above that it is intimately involved in the effort to ward off inflation, and to make the new price control bill work.

"If the pending bill of the farm bloc is passed," he said, "the effect will be to raise the cost of living in the United States by approximately $1,000,000,000."

This was the estimate previously made by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Brown pointed out what effect a cost of living increase of $1,000,000,000 a year would have on national economy, on wage agitation, and prices of manufactured goods generally.

"It would unbalance the structure which we intended to build up in the price-control bill," he said.

Supporting the drive to freeze prices of stored farm goods are Senators Gillette of Iowa, Bankhead of Alabama, Smith of South Carolina, Ellender of Louisiana, and others.

The mere talk of selling stored cotton, Senator Bankhead charged, had sent down cotton prices $5 a bale.

"I believe the way our bill is drafted," said Senator Guy M. Gillette for the farm bloc proposal, "it will prohibit utilization of the surpluses in a way to drive down the market. The farmers of the country, he declared, "are not enjoying any real sort of prosperity with shortage of workers and higher prices for implements."

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Louisiana, who speaks for the cotton farmers in the farm bloc, said that it was the purpose "to give to wheat, corn and tobacco producers the same protection that we are asking for cotton, so that, with the constantly increasing trend upward in prices, none of these commodities shall be sold at less than parity."

The big drive by the farm bloc has held up action on the $32,000,000,000 defense appropriation bill.

## RFC Aid Sought For Retail Dealers Hit by Rationing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Senate Small Business Committee proposed today that the Government assist retail dealers of rationed articles by authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase their frozen inventories or lend them money to help them carry their investments.

Committee Chairman James Murray (D) of Montana prepared to introduce a committee bill providing relief for retail automobile dealers and dealers in other rationed articles and making the RFC purchase or lending plan optional with the dealer.

Senator Murray said upwards of 500,000 new automobiles and trucks might be frozen for many months during which dealers would have to pay storage, insurance and other costs.

"It is unfair to ask these dealers to bear the sole burden of all this investment and expense," Mr. Murray said.

*Santa Fe Director*

W. Laird Dean

Elected a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to succeed the late Carroll B. Merriam. Mr. Dean is President of the Merchants National Bank, Topeka, Kan.

## Chrysler Gets $100,000,000 Banking Loan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The Chrysler Corporation has concluded credit arrangements with its bankers involving $100,000,000 or more, over a five-year period, in which 175 commercial banks will participate. It is the largest credit arrangement of its kind in recent years.

The actual amount was not made public by the corporation but in the financial district it was learned that the terms of the credit include a commission of ½ of 1 per cent to the participating banks, and that interest at the rate of 1¾ per cent per annum would be paid by Chrysler Corporation for the first three years of the arrangement on the amounts actually borrowed under it.

The banks will receive, for the final two years of the credit arrangement, either the current 1¾ per cent interest or an interest rate one-quarter of 1 per cent in excess of the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank at the time. The rediscount rate now is 1 per cent.

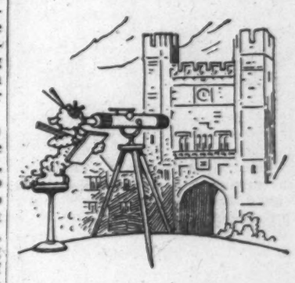
Also in banking circles, it was reported that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had been informed of the impending credit in case it might have seen fit to participate in the arrangement, but it has not done so.

## Santa Fe Plans $10,000,000 Outlay

NEW YORK (AP)—E. J. Engel, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, announced that directors have authorized the purchase of new equipment costing approximately $10,000,000.

The company will buy ten 5,400-horse power diesel electric freight locomotives from the Electro-Motive Corporation and 20 steam locomotives from Baldwin Locomotive Works. Orders for 100 flat cars will be placed later.


Rogers Peet



We can hardly say we were surprised—

But we were delighted when a recent survey at Princeton disclosed the *modern* Rogers Peet as "top favorite" in this style-setting center.

Rogers Peet authentic university fashions are featured exclusively in Princeton by the famous Douglas MacDaid shop.

Our Boys' and Prep clothes are tops at leading schools, too.

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## Your Federal Income Tax

**No. 44**

**Deduction for Losses Other Than From Sale or Exchange of Capital Assets**

Deductions for losses are divided into four classes, and to be allowed must follow closely the wording of the income tax law. Losses are deductible if incurred (1) in the taxpayer's trade, business, or profession; (2) in any transaction entered into for profit; (3) from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualties, or from theft; and (4) from wagering transactions.

Business losses result, usually, from the purchase and sale of merchandise. Such losses usually are ascertained by means of inventories, which are required whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue their use is necessary to determine the income of any taxpayer.

The term "transaction entered into for profit" means any kind of business proposition. For example, a taxpayer purchases an automobile to be used solely for business purposes, and which is sold at a loss. As this is a business proposition from start to finish, the loss is deductible. But if he had purchased the automobile to be used for pleasure or convenience, the deduction would not be allowed; it was not a transaction entered into for profit.

A loss sustained in the theft of an automobile purchased for pleasure or convenience is deductible, as it falls in class 3. If, because of faulty driving but not of "willful negligence," an automobile maintained for pleasure is damaged, the taxpayer may claim the loss sustained, as it comes within the meaning of the word "casualty." Where damages result from the faulty driving of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned to the taxpayer likewise is deductible.

Losses from wagering transactions, whether legal or illegal, are deductible only to the extent of gains from such transactions. The excess of such losses over the gains is not deductible.

All losses are deductible only to the extent to which they are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.


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**N. Y. Curb Counsel Resigns**

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange has announced the resignation of William A. Lockwood.

Business Trips

By land, sea or air to near or far-away places, can be conveniently arranged by consulting the travel advertisers whose copy appears in The Christian Science Monitor.

These advertisements can be found on the Travel pages which appear each Tuesday and Friday and are also found throughout the paper each day.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Big Aircraft Concern Earns $30.29 a Share

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Company, one of the big Pacific Coast plane producers, reported it boosted output to $180,940,110 in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1941 from $60,970,774 in the preceding year.

While tripling output as measured by dollar value of sales, the company lifted net profit to $18,176,691 from $10,831,971.

Earnings per shade rose to $30.29 from $18.05.

took note of public interest in war effort, and reported these sidelights of company operations:

**Heavy Tax Payment**

For every dollar the company earned for itself it earned and paid $1.40 tax money.

Of the $18,716,691 earned, it paid $3,000,000 dividends, or $5 a share out of the $30.29 earnings. The rest went into new investment in buildings and machinery and working capital for continued expansion.

Bulk of the profits came from sales to foreign governments. Combined sales to the United States Army and Navy brought an average profit of 1.36 per cent. Army business netted 64-100ths of 1 cent per dollar; Navy business, 4 and 97-100ths cents per dollar.

On the much-publicized world's largest bomber, the B-19, the company lost $2,643,988. It converted transport planes to military use at a loss of $2,000,000.

Wages averaged 21 per cent higher than in the preceding year, and at the year end averaged $44.65 weekly, or 31 per cent more than a year earlier.

**Profit Outlook Narrows**

Profit outlook narrowed. From now on the company expected to handle an increasing percentage of Army and Navy contracts on a fixed-fee basis. Most such contracts were written to pay 6 per cent before taxes, under the 7 per cent legal limit. Some recent contracts were scaled down to 5 per cent voluntarily, Mr. Douglas said, affecting at least a third of the order backlog.

On 5 per cent profit before taxes actual net profit will be less than 2½ per cent after taxes, as more than half of gross earnings go to taxes.

The company's tax bill was $1,-719,594 in 1939. It rose to $4,221,-757 in 1940, and to $25,399,520 in 1941.

Taxes per dollar of net sales rose from 5.98 cents in 1939 to 14.03 cents in 1941.

While earning $30.29 a share for stockholder equity, the business earned $42.39 a share paid for direct taxes.

Mr. Douglas said the management is confident "stockholders will recognize the wisdom of regarding 1941 profits as resources to meet war's certain obligations and uncertain hazards."

## U. S. Industry Seen On Nearly Full War Basis by Late Fall

WASHINGTON (AP) — J. S. Knowlson, director of industry operations for the War Production Board, predicted that the nation's industrial strength would be substantially converted to armament production by late fall and that conversion of the automobile industry would be completed by September 1.

"Smugness throughout industry is all over," he told a press conference. "They know, more and more every day, that it's a question of root hog or die.'"

But, Mr. Knowlson added, "there is no use in trying to kid ourselves that this can be made a very comfortable transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy."

Mr. Knowlson said it was probable that the conversion drive would not affect manufacturers as severely as retail trade outlets which will be hard hit by stoppages of many civilian production lines. However, he observed, the personnel of these small establishments eventually could be absorbed in war industries.

He estimated that 90 per cent of the industries called in for consultations by the WPB had some war business. He emphasized that the Government itself could not and does not convert an industry.

"We warn it and put it in jeopardy," he explained. "Conversions come from the companies themselves. We put them in the position of asking themselves 'what am I going to do next?' Our answer is 'look at the calendar—you're not going to be able to do what you are doing now.'"

## Industrials Firm In London Market

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Except for industrials, which closed generally firm, the stock market today remained subdued, although steady in most cases, under the influence of Prime Minister Churchill's reference to increased shipping losses and the continued Japanese advance in Burma.

British funds were mainly maintained with investment demand lacking. Home rails common stocks were reactionary but preference issues were steady. Oils were easier in many cases while kaffirs were higher on inquiry from Cape Town.

**Declares Initial Dividend**

NEW YORK—Jacobs Aircraft Engine Company, Pottstown, Penn., has declared an initial dividend of 15 cents per share on its outstanding 618,546 shares of no par value common capital stock. The dividend is payable March 10 to stockholders of record February 28. Current operations of the company are stated to be substantially in excess of the average for 1941.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 2½s 45-43 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104.9 |
| 1 2½s 56-54 | 103.27 | 103.27 | 103.27 |
| 1 2½s 72-67 | 100.17 | 100.17 | 100.17 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 3s 86 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 Alb P W 6s 48 ww | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 6 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 1 Am Int 5½s 49 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106¼ |
| 14 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 7 Am T & T 3s 56 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 1 Onaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 3 Arm Del 4s 57 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Arm Del 4s 55 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 8 AT&SF 4s 05 | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 2 AT&SF24½s C-A 62 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 7 Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 3 AC Line 1st 4s 52 | 81½ | 81 | 81½ |
| 4 AC Line cit 4s 52 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| A C Line 4½s 64 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ |
| 4 A C Line 5s 45 | 97⅞ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48 | 36¼ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| 2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 14 Atl Refin 3s 53 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 36 B&O 95 st A | 39 | 38½ | 38⅝ |
| 17 B&O 95 st C | 44½ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 19 B&O 2000 stD | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 17 B&O 96 st F | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 88 B&O cv 60 st | 40¾ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 4 B&O 4s 48 | 61 | 60½ | 61 |
| 9 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st | 54 | 53¾ | 54 |
| 9 B&O S W 50 st | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 4 B&OTC 4s 50 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 1 Bang &Aroo cn 4s 51 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 9 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 8 Bell TPa 5s 48 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 5 BenefInd Loan 2¼s 50 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Beth Sel 2¾s 59 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Bost&Me 5s 67 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 26 Bost&Me 4½s 70 | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 2 Bost&Me 4s 60 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10 Buf Gen El 4½s 81 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 11 Buf R&P 57 st | 40½ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| 6 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108¾ |
| 1 Can Nat 5s 69 J1y | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 4 Can Pac 5s 54 | 86½ | 86¼ | 86½ |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s 46 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94½ |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s 60 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 3 Can Pac 4s perp | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 6 Caro C&O 4s 65 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Carthage&Adir 4s 81 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 4 Celanse 3s 55 | 98⅝ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16 |
| 3 Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 69 | 68½ | 68½ |
| 13 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 56½ | 56⅜ | 56½ |
| 20 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 20 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 14 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 1 C&O 4½s 92 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 23 Chi&Alton 3s 49 | 17½ | 17 | 17 |
| 4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 3 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 1 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 32 Chi & E Ill inc 97 | 32½ | 32½ | 32⅜ |
| 1 ChiGtWest 4s 88 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 1 Chi I & L 6s 66 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 9 Chi I & L 5s 47 | 33½ | 33⅜ | 33½ |
| 3 Chi I & L 5s 66 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 91 CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 29 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 10 CM&StP 4¾s 89P | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 10 CM&SP 4¾s 89P | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 19 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47⅜ |
| 13 CM&SP 4½s 23E | 47¼ | 47 | 47 |
| 10 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 47⅛ | 47 | 47 |
| 8 CM&StP 5s 30 B | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 19 Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 40½ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| 17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| 19 Chi&NW gn 5s 87 | 33¾ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| 13 Chi & NW 4¾s 87 | 33⅜ | 33 | 33 |
| 43 Chi&NW cv 5½s 49 | 1Q | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 39 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 22 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 15 Chi & NW 4s 87 | 32½ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ |
| 10 Chi & NW 3½s 87 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 39 CRI & P 4½s 52 A | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 |
| 2 CRI & P 4½s 60 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 56 CRI & P 4s 88 | 25 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| 54 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 | 13½ | 13 | 13 |
| 1 CSL & NO 5s 51 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 14 Ch Un Sta 2¾s 63 | 107⅛ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 5 Ch Un Sta 2½s 63 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 5 Choc Okl & G 5s 52 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 32 CCC&StL ½s 77 | 52¼ | 52 | 52 |
| 1 CCC&StL CWM s 91 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70 | 105 | 104⅝ | 105 |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 8 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 83 Col & So 4½s 80 | 22½ | 22 | 22 |
| 6 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 35 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May | 98½ | 98 | 98½ |
| 26 Columbia & 5s 1961 | 96⅜ | 95¾ | 96⅜ |
| 3 Comwlth d 3½s 68 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 2 Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ | 103⅝ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Con Rys 4s 56 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 16 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 110 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69 | 108⅛ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 5 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 28 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 60 | 59½ | 59¾ |
| 2 Del P&L 4½s 71 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Del P&L 4½s 69 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 D&RG 4s 36 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 4 D&RG West 5s 78 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 1 Det Ed 4s 65 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 2 Duquesne L 3½s 65 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 16 Erie 4½s 2015 | 55 | 54½ | 54½ |
| 12 Erie 4s 95 | 89¼ | 89 | 89¼ |
| 1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 12 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 97½ | 97 | 97 |
| 5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 98 | 97¾ | 97½ |
| 13 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 20 |
| 4 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 95¼ | 95 | 95 |
| 8 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 17 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 38 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 76¾ | 76 | 76¾ |
| 2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75 | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ |
| 1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 43¼ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ |
| 9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81 | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 7 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 43⅞ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ |
| 18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 44 | 43⅞ | 44 |
| 42 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 45¼ | 44⅞ | 45¼ |
| 2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ |
| 5 Ill Cen Stl 3½s 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 16 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A | 47⅛ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 4 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63 | 44¼ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 3 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| 20 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 27¼ | 26½ | 27¼ |
| 2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72 | 88⅝ | 88⅜ | 88⅝ |
| 26 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 77 Int T&T 5s 55 | 48½ | 48 | 48⅜ |
| 31 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 6 K C South 5s 50 | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 3 K C South 3s 50 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 5 K C Term 4s 60 | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108⅝ |
| 9 King Co Lt 6½s 54 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 6 Lac Gas 6s 42A | 86 | 85½ | 86 |
| 3 Lac Gas 5s 42 | 96¾ | 96 | 96 |
| 1 L2S2&2M2½s 97 reg | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 4 Leh C&N 4½s 54A | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 1 Leh Val Mon 5s 74 st | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 36⅛ | 36 | 36 |
| 13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 9 Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 58½ | 58⅜ | 58½ |
| 1 Libby McN&L 4s 55 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Liggett & M 5s 51 | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 8 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 | 96 | 95¾ | 95⅞ |
| 4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st | 95¼ | 95½ | 95¼ |
| 5 Lorillard Co 5s 51 | 121½ | 121¼ | 121½ |
| 1 Louis & N 4½s 50 A | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Lou&No Jt M 4s 52 | 88 | 87½ | 88 |
| 5 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 1 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 3 Mich Cen 3½s 52 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 4 MilSparta&NW 4s 47 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 10 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 6 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 3 MSP&SSMarie 6s38 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 15 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¼ |
| 33 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 12¾ | 12 | 12 |
| 72 M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 35⅜ | 35 | 35 |
| 13 M-K-Tex ai 5s 67 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14⅝ |
| 3 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 34 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 39½ | 39⅜ | 39½ |
| 20 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 30¼ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 28¼ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 142 Mo Pac 5s 7 F | 28⅜ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 49 Mo Pac 5s 78 O | 28¼ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 27 Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 62 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 28⅜ | 28 | 28 |
| 8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 3 MononcahelaRy3es66 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60 | 108½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 8 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 37½ | 37⅜ | 37½ |
| 7 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000 | 41½ | 41 | 41 |
| 6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 10 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 7 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 NEng&T&T 4½s 61B | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 3 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 1 N O Tex & M 5s 56C | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 26 NYC rfg 2013 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| 43 NYC 4½s 2013A | 52½ | 52 | 52 |
| 4 NYC cn 4s 98 | 56½ | 56 | 56 |
| 8 NYC 3¾s 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 8 NYC 3½s 52 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 54 | 53¾ | 54 |
| 15 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A | 80 | 79½ | 80 |
| 61 NYCh&StL 4½s 78 | 66¾ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 6 NYCh&StL 2¾s 67 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 5 NY Edis 3½s 65 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 13 NY Edis 3½s 66 | 107⅜ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 NY Lack&W 4½s 73 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 49 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 37¼ | 36 | 36 |
| 37 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 33½ | 33 | 33 |
| 14 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 2 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 10 NYNH&H 3½s 47 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 8 NYNH&H 3½s 54 | 28½ | 28 | 28 |
| 4 NYO&W rfg 4s 92 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 3 NYO&W gen 4s 55 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 NY&W Term 5s 43 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 10 NY Tel 3¼s 67 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 NYW&Bost 4½s 46 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 27 Niag Falls P 3½s 66 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109½ |
| 2 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Norf & W 4s 96 | 126¾ | 126¾ | 126¾ |
| 28 Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 66½ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 13 Nor Pac 3s 2047 C | 55 | 54⅞ | 55 |
| 6 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D | 55 | 54⅞ | 55 |
| 9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 51⅞ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 16 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 74½ | 74 | 74½ |
| 2 Nornpac 4s 97 reg | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 13 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 33 Ogden&Lcha 4s 48 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ | 107⅝ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 3½s 72 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 10 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 8 Otis Steel 4½s 52A | 91 | 90½ | 90½ |
| 4 Pacific Cst 1st 5s 46 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 6 Pac G & E 3¾s 61 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108¾ |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64 | 111 | 110½ | 110¾ |
| 36 Pac Gas & El 4s 64 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 63 | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 19 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 4 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69 | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 | 121⅜ | 121¼ | 121¼ |
| 8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 91½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 8 Pen RR gen 4½s 81 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Pen RR 4s 48 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 2 Pen RR 4s 48 st | 109⅞ | 109⅜ | 109⅞ |
| 4 Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| 7 Pen RR 3½s 52 | 86 | 85½ | 86 |
| 5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47 | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 85 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 3 Prov Sec 4s 57 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ |
| 5 Readg 4½s '97 A | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 1 Readg 4½s '97 B | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 3 Republic Steel 4½s '61 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| 22 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49 | 22½ | 21¼ | 21½ |
| 20 RI Ark & La 4½s '34 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6 Rutland 1st 4½s '41 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 5 Rutland Can 4s '49 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 3 StL&IMtnSo4sREG'33 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 9 StLPeo&NW5s '48 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 2 StLPub Svc 5s '59 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 15 St L S F 5s '50 B | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 2 St L SF 5s B '50 ct | 15½ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 32 St L SF 4½s '57 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 5 St L SF 4½s '78 ct st | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 20 St L SF 4s '50 A | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 3 St L SF 4s '50 A ct | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 14 St L SW 5s '89 | 46 | 45¾ | 46 |
| 38 St L SW rfg 5s '90 | 26¼ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 7 SA & A Pass 4s '43 | 100⅞ | 100 | 100 |
| 366 Seab AL cn 6s '45 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 180 Seab AL 6s '45 ct | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 9 |
| 5 Seab AL aj 4½ '59 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 22 Seab AL 4s '50 st | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 2 Seab AL 4s '50 unst | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 44 Seab AL rfg 4s '59 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 22 Sea-AllPia 6s 35Bct | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 5 Simmons cv 4s 52 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Socony-Vac 3s 64 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 9 So Bell T&T 3s 79 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 20 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 53¼ | 52⅝ | 53¼ |
| 36 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 52¾ | 52⅜ | 52⅝ |
| 72 So Pac 4½s 69 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ |
| 73 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 67⅜ | 67¼ | 67½ |
| 32 So Pac cit 4s 49 | 60¾ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 1 So Pac cit 4s 49 reg | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 29 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 84½ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 28 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 54¾ | 54½ | 54¾ |
| 3 South Ry 6½s 56 | 89¾ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 1 South Ry gen 6s 56 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 5 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 90 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 10 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 65½ | 65 | 65 |
| 11 SW Bell Tel 3s 68 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 T RR A St L 4s 53 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Tex Corp 3s 65 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 12 Tex Corp 3s 59 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 6 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 7 Tex&Pac 5s 79C | 67 | 66⅝ | 66⅞ |
| 24 Third Ave 5s 60 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 19 Third Ave 4s 60 | 54¾ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 8 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 110 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s 80 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 11 Un Cig-Whe Stk 5s 52 | 73½ | 74 | 75½ |
| 11 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 3 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44 | 100 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 12 Utah P&L 5s 44 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 14 Virg Ry 3¼s 66 | 108⅝ | 108⅜ | 108⅝ |
| 6 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 10 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| 5 Wabash 5s 80 asd | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 1 Wabash 4½s 78 asd | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 13 Wabash 4½s 91 wi | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 4 Walwrth 4s 55 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ |
| 4 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 97½ | 97¼ | 97½ |
| 2 West Shore 4s 2361 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 13 Westch Lt 3½s 67 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 13 Westn Md 4s 52 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 |
| 47 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 2 Western Un 5s 51 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 Western Un 5s 60 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 2 Western Un 4½s 50 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 2 Whi Stl 3½s 66 | 93¾ | 93½ | 93¾ |
| 3 Wilson & Co 4s 55 | 104⅝ | 104½ | 104⅝ |
| 18 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 5 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 6 Young S&T 3¼s 60 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45 B | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 9 ntioquia 1st 7s 57 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 Argentine 4½ 72 Feb | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 1 Australia 5s 55 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ |
| 1 Australia 5s 57 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 6 Australia 4½s 58 | 40⅞ | 40¾ | 40⅞ |
| 1 Belgium 7s 55 | 91⅝ | 91⅜ | 91⅝ |
| 1 Belgium 6s 55 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Brazil 8s 41 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 1 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| 1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 1 Bruen A 4½s 77 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ |
| 7 Buen A 4½s Apr 76 | 59⅝ | 59⅜ | 59⅝ |
| 1 Buen A 4¾s 75 | 59½ | 59½ | 59⅝ |
| 1 Canada 3¼s 61 | 104½ | 104¾ | 104½ |
| 1 Canada 3¼s 61 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 1 Canada 2¾s P 67 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 1 Chile MtBk6¾s61asd | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 13 Chile MtBk6¼s57asd | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 Chile MtgBk6s62asd | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 8 Chile 7s 42 asd | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s 6e Jan | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 10 Chile 6s 61Jan asd | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Sep | 43 

# Maximum of Space at Minimum of Costs Guides Federal Hints on House Plans

## *Problem of Flying Glass Needs Serious Attention*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Warning has been issued here that citizens on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts are not taking seriously the problem of flying glass in event of an air raid.

Because Mr. and Mrs. America virtually reside in a glass house with large plateglass windows they should be especially alert on this question, air-raid precaution services of the West Coast are emphasizing. Yet, according to a study by the Architects and Engineers' Air Raid Protection Advisory Board of the State Association of California Architects, measures taken against flying glass on Atlantic and Pacific coasts are inadequate, and in many instances incorrect.

It is recalled here that in London raids as much as 70 tons of glass were swept up from the explosion caused by one bomb and that pieces of glass were found imbedded two to four inches in solid concrete. Albert Emil Davies, Chairman of the London County Council, during the London blitzes is authority for the figures.

**False Sense of Security**

"In Britain, flying glass has caused the greatest number of air-raid casualties," the Board declared, pointing out that incorrect taping of windows on both coasts was causing a false sense of security. Unless the taping is done correctly, it is of no practical value in preventing flying glass.

No guaranteed method of preventing broken windows during a bomb blast exists. Yet there are a number of well-tried means for preventing dangerous scattering, according to the San Francisco study issued through the local Civilian Defense Council.

Rectangular and diagonal strips are found best in the architects and engineers' study. In each case strips of strong cloth or tape, not paper, must be at least 1½ inches wide. They must criss-cross either in squares or diamonds at not more than two to four inches apart each way. They must be on both sides of the window. They must be firmly glued to the glass and firmly fastened to the window frames.

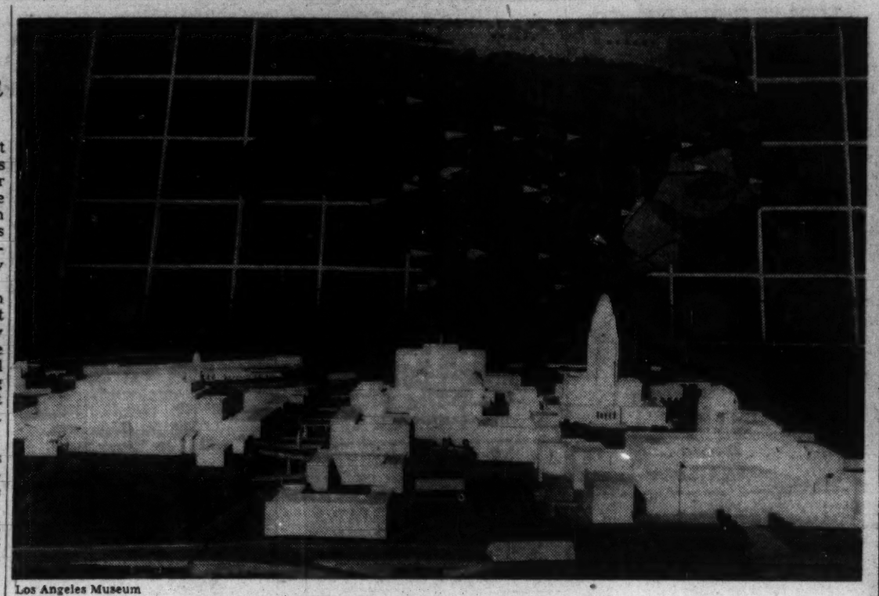
While some air-raid precaution services are recommending that strong cloth be pasted completely over windows on both sides, the San Francisco study paid special attention to the problem of big stores and offices which need light and windows for display purposes.

**Error Repeated in East**

Chief mistake Pacific Coast stores are said to have made is in spacing strips on store windows. The "view holes" are too large. According to the study, "in taping their windows many Pacific Coast stores have used only a few strips of material, leaving large unprotected view holes. This is of no practical value and may create a false sense of security. The same error is being repeated in eastern cities."

Especially difficult to overcome, it seems, is the popular belief that bomb blasts shatter windows but that there is no problem for occupants of a store or house if they are not standing by the side of the windows. Actually the blast pushes and pulls the window so that each piece of broken glass shoots through the air like a high-speed bullet.

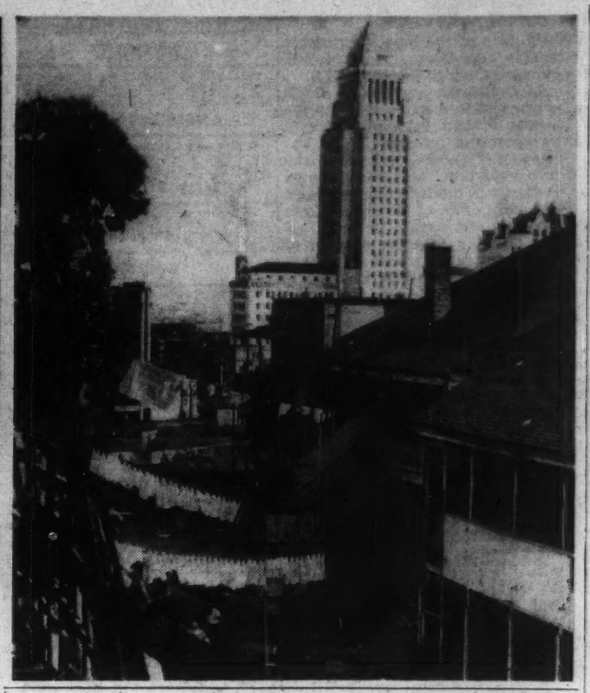
To prevent windows from sending such glass "bullets" into city streets, windows must be taped on both sides, the San Francisco study emphasizes. "While the blast of a bomb will cause glass to scatter inward, the suction following the blast will frequently send glass splinters flying across the street," the study showed.



Los Angeles Museum

**Los Angeles Looks to the Future**

**The master plan of a new civic center at the left is proposed to avoid slum conditions within the shadow of the beautiful City Hall as seen at the right. The model layout is part of an exhibition shown in the Los Angeles County Museum, including a 15-by-40-foot map, supplemented by projected slides indicating the need for sanitary homes, recreation facilities and an adequate system of throughway express roads. Good planning is thus put up to the average citizen in a way that he can understand.**



## When in Doubt About a House Ask Uncle Sam

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

If the home buyer does not get a maximum of usable space in his new house at a minimum of cost and materials, he can't blame the Federal Government any more.

In the greatest of "all out" campaigns in housing research and organization, Federal agencies are guiding Americans in the direction of small homes designed by high-grade architects aiming at balance in quality, quantity, costs and general appearance.

**Conclusions From Tests**

To be sure of good construction, the home buyer can now turn to any or all of the hundreds of booklets and bulletins on small home planning issued over the last four years by the Federal Housing Administration. Through educating the masses to accept only sound construction, the Government hopes to avert building the "slums of tomorrow" by jerry builders intent on making capital out of the wartime emergency.

From Government tests have come various conclusions hinging upon the problem of obtaining a maximum amount of livability and privacy within the minimum area dictated by low incomes. The relationship of rooms to afford privacy, room exposures, and equipment necessary to fill the needs of individual family members are subjects studied by Government officials for the protection and convenience of average Americans.

**Variations in Design**

After all, Government officials stated today, as housing costs drop down to the levels of millions of low-incomed Americans, these families should be able to measure their needs in relation to what the home has to offer. And if the Government has its way, a home-conscious public, that is, families who know all the basic rules of building, will challenge the efforts of jerry builders in the future.

Progressive steps in the basic plan of the small home are described in various booklets issued by the FHA. Through these stages, the basic plan is improved in livability by the addition here and there of adequate space according to the family pocketbooks.

Variations from the basic designs are suggested to indicate the solutions of most family needs. There are clear ideas on how to increase the house by one, two, three or more rooms at a minimum of expense.

Site and plot plans, how to orient the house to the lot, the plan for minimum plumbing costs, how to attain simplicity in small home exteriors with that big-house look, how to keep down heating costs and heating installation outlays . . . these are part of the flow of information being poured out by the FHA for both war and postwar demands.

## Temporary Defense Plants Of Wood Proposed by Realtor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—A suggestion that temporary defense plants be constructed of wood, thereby conserving steel for armaments, was made today by Philip W. Kniskern, President of the First Mortgage Corporation of Philadelphia, a Past President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Kniskern pointed out that the materials shortage existing today is almost solely confined to metals and that success of an all-out war effort lay to a great extent in the utilization of as much of the metals as possible in the manufacture of airplanes, tanks, guns and battleships.

"Where plants are constructed for use only for the manufacture of armaments," said Mr. Kniskern, "and it is apparent from the very beginning that their use will be temporary and only for the duration, it is not essential that steel be used in their construction.

"Even though steel is sorely needed by the armament industries, our current practice seems still to be to use steel frames in erecting these temporary defense plants. They are being constructed as permanent structures even though their need and their use is only temporary.

"This practice is not only taking away from our war industries steel that is badly needed, but it is also adding to the cost of the new plants.

"Our experience in the past with frame trusses for large spans, timber columns and girders for floor and roof construction has definitely proven that these temporary defense plants can be constructed of wood, that wood will fill the need at this time at the lowest possible cost.

"It is earnestly hoped that Government officials will seriously consider this suggestion, offered in the hope of speeding our war effort."

## All-Concrete Houses Built In Puerto Rico

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—Proof against nearly everything that could normally happen to a house outside of bombing, is found in the 210 homes built by the United States Housing Authority at Fajardo, Puerto Rico.

The houses are built to withstand hurricanes, torrential rains, earthquakes, rats, and termites, to say nothing of fires. It would even take a pretty good bomb to demolish them.

The new houses are built, top, sides, and bottom of reinforced concrete. They have especially strong doors and strong storm shutters. Just about as permanent as houses can be, they are also said to be cool and easy to keep clean.

**Incomes Low**

These homes were planned for families with much lower incomes than the average family has in the United States proper. They are occupied by families who draw most of their income from seasonal work in the cane fields and the huge "centrals," as the sugar refineries are known. The incomes of Fajardo's families range between $340 and $540 a year. And many of the families are quite large.

If incomes are low, rents must be likewise. So they are at the Fajardo project—from $3.50 to $6 a month, including water and electricity for lighting.

**Land for Garden**

Each of the houses is situated on about an acre of ground which the tenants use for gardens. Being able to grow much of their food, their incomes go farther. The project is also convenient to the sea, a source of much of the food for these families.

The houses are built in one or two family units and each unit has a living room, dining room, two or three bedrooms, and a kitchen equipped with the island institution the charcoal stove.

The opening of Fajardo was especially eventful for public health officials since quarantine regulations were nearly unenforceable in the settlements of closely crowded shacks in which these familes formerly lived. One of the first things done after clearing the site for the new project was to sterilize the ground to kill hookworms.

## Housing Follows Navy's Pace Around Mare Island Yard

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VALLEJO, Calif., Feb. 25—Three years ago there were 6,000 men employed on Mare Island Navy Yard, just across the Napa River channel from Vallejo, California. Then the Government began to be stirred by signs of war and the citizens of Vallejo saw the Navy Yard personnel jump to 10,000, and every one thought things were booming.

But since that time the number of workers has increased to 15,000, then 18,000, and today it's 23,000! In 1942, with Government contracts amounting to $127,000,000, there will be 30,000 Navy Yard workmen on the job, building 24 warships at $5,000,000 each, not to mention $7,000,000 worth of new shops and ways for building 10 destroyers at one time.

As staggering as this tremendous war defense activity is, especially to the people of Vallejo, the problem of housing 30,000 workmen and their families seems just as great. Private contractors couldn't build fast enough. Twelve new residential districts financed by local capital and handled by local builders couldn't begin to supply the need, especially for low-cost housing.

**Double-Quick Housing**

So the Government had to step in and provide not only low-cost housing, but double-quick-housing. Of the several projects started in recent months, one of them, on the hills of South Vallejo included 300 homes—a small city in itself—and was completed ahead of schedule.

People came from nearby cities to see this super-housing spectacle. They would actually drive back again in a couple of weeks to see what had been done, and they were amazed to discover that where there were just foundations previously, now there were dozens and dozens of homes almost ready for occupancy.

Visiting the once-barren hills and tidelands of North and South Vallejo, you would think that all the house-builders in the land were convened there, and all building houses at once.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt has approved construction of 216 permanent housing units in two California areas, homes which will be built with public funds, according to word received by the Division of Defense Housing in San Francisco.

**Other Units Approved**

At Tiburon, 16 permanent units for occupancy by families of enlisted Navy personnel will be built by the Federal Works Agency, the designated agency.

Approval was given for the construction of 200 units at Vallejo for families of civilian workers with incomes ranging from $1,800 to $3,000. The Defense Housing Corporation has been designated to build the houses. Previously approved Government housing projects in this area total 3,650 permanent units, 3,026 dormitory units and 3,000 demountable units.

The Government housing project in Vallejo is one of the most outstanding jobs the Government has done for defense. Workers' families, living in trailer camps, or any old kind of shacks, now enjoy all modern conveniences—electric refrigeration, gas heat, clean, attractive quarters at unbelievably low prices. Houses, duplexes, or apartments with standard equipment including heat, refrigeration, and hot water rent for $25 per month with one bedroom; $30 for two bedrooms; and $35 for three bedrooms.

## 5,000 Homasote Homes Ordered To Be Completed in Five Months

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25—A contract for 5,000 Homasote precision-built homes to be completed in five months—fastest time on record—for personnel of the Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard, and totaling more than $15,000,000 in cost, has been awarded to Barrett & Hilp, San Francisco contractors, by the Federal Works Agency, it was announced here by F. Vaux Wilson, Jr., Vice-President of Homasote Company.

Upon completion of site plans, homes are to be fabricated at the rate of 60 per day, and it is estimated that the fabricating will be completed within 105 calendar days, a rate never before attained.

The houses, designed by Homasote Company's own architects, are to be in three sizes; in addition to a living room, kitchen, bath, storage space and an average of six closets, 3,000 of the houses will have two bedrooms, 1,000—three bedrooms, and 1,000—one bedroom. They will be finished in redwood siding, with insulation and interior finish of Homasote, insulating wall board material.

The homes are to be completely equipped with a heating system, gas range, kitchen cabinets, plumbing, hot-water heater and a six-cubic-foot electric refrigerator. The structures are to be completely demountable, capable of being taken down and reassembled in six hours.

Homasote Company is the largest prefabricator of homes in the United States, having one-third of the existing capacity of the entire prefabrication industry. It built more than $6,000,000 of private homes before the present emergency and has completed approximately $7,500,000 of defense housing, including 500 homes built at Fort Leonard Wood, Waynesville, Mo., in 49 days, and 977 houses for Mare Island Navy Yard workers, completed at Vallejo, Calif., in 73 days.

## January Building Ahead of 1941

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Building and engineering contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States during the month of January amounted to $316,846,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This represented a moderate increase over the $305,204,000 recorded for January of last year.

In dollar volume, nonresidential building was up 4 per cent from the corresponding month of 1941, residential building was down 8 per cent, and public works and utilities construction (heavy engineering) was up 21 per cent.

While new residential building exclusive of hotel, barracks and dormitory projects, decreased 17 per cent in dollar volume from January of last year, the decline in number of new family dwelling units contracted for was less than 2 per cent, a lower average contract price per unit, reflecting the shift of the residential building program to low-cost defense housing units.


A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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# Staggered Hours in Prospect For Growing Traffic Problem

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The Government is planning soon to exert priority pressure on cities and towns to force staggering of business, school and working hours.

Already some big cities have taken the step. Others are apt to change hours as traffic congestion grows. Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, indicates that cities will be required to take the step before being allowed materials for new streetcars and busses.

The problem of getting people from one place to another is rapidly developing into one of the great problems of the war.

Automobile tires are getting older every day. Automobile production has ceased. More people are employed because of war work. That means that bigger strains are being imposed on bus and streetcar services, already in many cases stretched to the limit.

The answer seems to be staggered hours.

**Rush Hours**

In most cities, it is estimated, more than 50 per cent of the total volume of local traffic is carried during morning and evening rush hours, leaving 50 to as much as 75 per cent of transit equipment idle thereafter.

Construction of new streetcars and buses takes steel, and steel is needed for war. Thus Mr. Eastman says the degree that a community has staggered hours will be taken into consideration in recommending allocation of new transit units.

Cities where action has already been taken, or is under consideration, include Washington, D. C., Detroit and Pontiac, Mich., San Francisco, Dallas, St. Louis, Atlanta, Chicago, Baltimore and Seattle.

In Washington the hours of 200,000 Government workers are staggered, starting hours ranging from 7:30 to 9:30. Washington's 1941 bus and streetcar load was 22 per cent more than 1940.

Detroit's City Manager is working on a similar scheme. At San Francisco a plan has been worked out with more than 600 business firms to stagger the hours of closing, from 4 to 6 p. m. Retail stores will close at 5:25, while other employers will start closing from 4 p. m. on.

**School Proposal**

A proposal is heard for schools to begin somewhat after the morning rush hour. This means that the heavy transportation load will extend over a longer period. Various methods of increasing the load of private cars taking men to work and of establishing taxi "pick-up" systems are under consideration.

The American Municipal Association reports that passengers carried on local transit systems was 7.3 per cent higher in 1941 than 1940. One of the biggest increases was in San Diego, home of war industries, which increased 37.8.

In Dallas the average of 22,000 passengers formerly carried by the transit system may be doubled. To meet the problem Dallas has "staggered" hours, extending the rush hour previously concentrated in one hour, morning and evenings, to a steady flow of passengers from 8 to 9:30 and from 4:30 to 6. This was done by delaying opening of downtown retail stores from 9 to 9:30, schools from 8:30 to 9, while factories, utilities, etc., kept old hours.

"It is imperative," Mr. Eastman said, "that every community takes steps as quickly as possible to adjust hours for factories, schools, offices and stores so that war-production workers and other persons doing essential work can travel to and from their jobs with minimum delay and discomfort."

# 16 Housing Units Are Merged Into Only One Service

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—In an effort to eliminate competition between 16 Federal housing bureaus, President Roosevelt has set up a single national housing agency, headed by John B. Blandford, Jr., former Assistant Director of the Budget.

The reorganization was planned for the President by his close friend and adviser, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, of New York.

The new housing chief, who began his government service as an official of the Tennessee Valley Authority, was described by President Roosevelt as a young man with amazing executive ability.

Ever since the inception of the New Deal there has been a degree of competition within government agencies due to conflicting policies as to what the Federal Government's function in housing should be. At the beginning of the war, the President appointed Charles F. Palmer, an Atlanta, Ga., real estate man, to be Defense Housing Co-ordinator but he, being a believer in private housing enterprise, was never able to get co-operation from the United States Housing Authority whose directors believed the Government would have to build most of the defense houses itself. Unable to stand the divided authority longer, Nathan Straus recently resigned as USHA chief. The appointment of Mr. Blandford means that Mr. Palmer's agency will also be blanketed by the new National Housing Agency.

In the new housing agency there will be three main units:

A public housing authority, with Leon Keyserling as acting commissioner, to supervise all housing constructed with public money.

Federal Housing Administration, with Abner Ferguson as Commissioner, to continue to stimulate private building by insuring mortgages placed by banks and lending institutions on homes.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, with John Fahey as Commissioner, to include all functions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and related institutions in connection with financing home ownership and construction.

President Roosevelt said he expected the Housing reorganization to speed up production of war housing "tremendously." The executive orders, he said "simplifies "simplifies and improves administration and improves administration.

Going on the theory that the defense housing demand should be met chiefly by private enterprise rather than government appropriations, Mr. Palmer has persuaded private capital to build more than 500,000 defense homes. The Government has constructed, or has assigned for construction about half as many as private builders.

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*Coupon*

### NEW JERSEY

**NUTLEY**

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Enna Jettick*
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

### PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
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*Koppers Coke*
*Fuel Oil—'blue coal'*
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SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
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Low Cost Hot Water
with a
Timken Water Heater
CHAS. R. DANN, INC.
142 Somerset St Tel. PL. 6-6161

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE

GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
737 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

### RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
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West View Service Station
Frank J. Avietta, Prop.
*"Service With a Smile"*
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E. S. CARR
Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0067
FUEL OIL
COAL COKE

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*Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of*
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Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

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*June Travers*
*Gift Shoppe - - - Antiques*
721 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6626
*Opp. The Cedar Lane Tea House*

INSURANCE SERVICE
*Be Neighborly*
Place your insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-8500

### NEW JERSEY

**TEANECK** (Continued)

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4091
DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED

**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

### TRENTON

Hooper's
PAINTS WALLPAPER
MIRRORS FRAMED PICTURES
Visit Our Showroom
8-10 So. Warren Street
Telephone 8228
Established 1854

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**Klinger's Market, Inc.**
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
*Meats, Groceries and Vegetables*
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
*Men's Apparel*
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Nunn-Bush Shoes
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ESSO ELM STREET ESSO STATION
VERIFIED ESSO LUBRICATION
Washing, Simonizing, Tires, Batteries
Parking
WEstfield 2-1134 138 ELM STREET
DOUGLAS M. CONNOR, Prop.

Hot Cross Buns
All During Lent
SIEVERS BAKERY
Conrad Wirth, Proprietor
117 East Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-4189
Westfield, N. J.

### WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
839 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

**Pennsylvania**

### ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
*One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Arnold's Bakery
*Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery*
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
*Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience*

### BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES
334 Main Street Phone 6-3500

### PENNSYLVANIA

**BETHLEHEM** (Continued)

THE SOHMER PIANOS
are sold exclusively in Lehigh and Northampton Counties
Furniture at Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

### CHESTER

The Prize of the Pasturest Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

### ERIE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles, Exclusive in Erie at Trask's.

### HARRISBURG

*"Be Kind to Your Clothes"*
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

### OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
PHONE OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

BRODY'S
Established 1905
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

WHARTON SHOPPE
*Dry Goods and Notions Hosiery*
Wharton Avenue. Ogontz 400

### OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0263

### PHILADELPHIA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

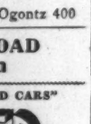
FRED J. COOPER
*Jeweler by Birth*
OUR WATCH REPAIR DEPT. is managed by a graduate of the Horological Institute of America. Bring in YOUR WATCH today and avoid the spring rush.
109 SO. 13TH STREET

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Permanent Waves
*Special Process for Fine and White Hair*
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

THE KING PRINT SHOP
*Clerks' Supplies*
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
309 WEST CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA



*Your Individualism Is Our Objective*
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 8812

### PHILADELPHIA Germantown

*the STURGIS store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
*Women's Smart Accessories*
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

### READING

*Now . . .* POMEROY'S
*February*
FURNITURE SALE
Savings YOU can't afford to miss!
*"More People in Berks County EAT*

Maier's BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind"*
640 PARK AVENUE

### PENNSYLVANIA

**READING** (Continued)

*Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!*
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

E. S. Kerper, Pres. M. A. Mosser, Treas.
GLENSIDE FUEL CO., Inc.
Cleaner Coal
1114 Allegheny Ave. Dial 34761

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

### SCRANTON

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Refurnish Your Home With New Window Shades
HENRY KUCK
226 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
*Always Busy*
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

HATS
Bright and Gay, or Sober and Sensible, but All Moderately Priced and Practical.
Joseph's
135 North Washington

### SEWICKLEY

SELECT FOOD MARKET

*Sewickley's Complete Food Store*

### SWARTHMORE

SWARTHMORE BOOK SHOP
*Books Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor*
401 Dartmouth Avenue Phone 0926

*Complete Fuel Service*
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

SPOONED ICE CREAM
*Has a Grand New Taste!*
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
We Sell Defense Stamps

### UPPER DARBY

February FUR Clearance
JORDEN'S
78 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Boulevard 5200 Open Eves.
*Shoe Repairing Service*
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
*Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed*
BOU 197

### UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

James R. Fuller
*Insurance*
4610 Woodland Ave. Clearbrook
Drexel Hill, Pa. 699

### WILKES-BARRE

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations, Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
6 West Market Street, Wilkes-Barre
516 Lackawanna Ave. 4 S. 7th St.
Scranton Stroudsburg

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
*It's Great!*
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

### WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
SEW AND SAVE
Spring wash fabrics now on sale. McCall, Simplicity and Butterick Patterns
Penn. Ave. and Wood St. CH. 9188

### YORK

MISS HAIDEE RABY
*Local Representative for*
REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS
Tel. 52392 535 W. King, York, Pa.

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Abishai** (I Sam. 26:7)—*A-bish'-a-i* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second quick-long as in *chaotic*, first *i* short, second long). By Webster's second choice, *ab'-i-shi* (*a* and the first *i* short, second *i* long).

A nephew of David and a fighter in the band that David organized before he became king. When they came upon the king, Saul, sleeping, and Abishai wanted to kill him, David interposed.

**Canonical**—*Ka-non'-i-kal* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short, second *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

The entire collection of Bible writings that Authorized accepts, barring the Apocryphal books, is called canonical, because it conforms to ecclesiastical, otherwise known as canonical, law. Used from the seventeenth century in the phrase, "canonical books."

**Decapolis** (Mark 5:20)—*De-kap'-o-lis* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, *a* and *i* short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*).

A number of cities, informally associated together, where, in the time of the Gospels, Greek was spoken. They were scatteringly located east of the Jordan and they seem to have been quite alive, commercially and intellectually. Originally ten, they became a somewhat longer list. "Publish in Decapolis" would perhaps mean "tell everywhere." An American Translation ventures a plainer wording—"the Ten Towns."

**Frailty**—*Fral'-ti* (*a* long, *i* short).

A condensed form of the word "fragility," which demands to be kept down to two syllables, though it tends to run to three. "Liable to be crushed" is the Oxford Dictionary definition. Goes back to the fifteenth century.

**Gadarenes** (Mark 5:1)—*Gad'-a-renz'* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* long). By Webster's second choice, the word may be pronounced with a single stress, on the first syllable.

The spelling in the Gospel records presents confusion, but the locality is decisively fixed by Biblical geographers on the east shore of the Sea of Galilee. An American Translation has "the region of Gerasa," on sound textual authority.

**Hydra**—*Hi'-dra* (*i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

The serpent of nine heads, which, in classic Greek legend, Heracles fought and subdued. Much in figurative use.

**Image** (Gen. 1:26)—*Im'-ij* (both *i*'s short). For the *a* in the second syllable, Webster's advises an obscure *i* sound; Oxford Dictionary, obscure *e*. Funk and Wagnalls harks back to a former day and asks for some effect of true *a*. The Century Dictionary favors quite a plain long *a* sound.

**Import**—*Im-port'* (*i* short, *o* long). Webster's adds the information that it is often pronounced with the stress on the first syllable instead of on the second, especially when contrasted with "export."

In use from the sixteenth century to denote what something points to, implies, indicates, or signifies.

**Mirage**—*Mi-razh'* (*i* short, *a* as in *arm*).

Much figuratively used from the time the optical illusion of trees, lakes, and cities showing in the distance on the desert took hold of the popular imagination; that is to say, from early in the nineteenth century.

**Ner** (I Sam. 26:5)—*Nur* (*u* as in *urn*).

The name helps identify Abner, being that of his father. Further explanation appears in I Sam. 14:50, 51, though Biblical genealogists find trouble in reconciling this with I Chron. 8:33.

**Physique**—*Fi-zek'* (*i* short, *e* long).

A word obviously taken from the French to serve certain modern English requirements. The Oxford Dictionary finds beginnings of its use in 1826. Refers to the physical structure of the human body.

**Semantics**—*Se-man'-tiks* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, *a* and *i* short).

"Semantics" has lately come into service in connection with the study of the meanings of words beyond those most obvious and superficial. Linguists seem to have applied it first to the meanings of prefixes and terminations which alter circumstances so much, nobody quite knows how or why. Nowadays they use it to cover historic, sentimental, or other attachments that word formations have taken on and that affect their force and significance, whether we think much about them or not.

Like any term in an experimental stage of employment, "semantics" is likely to have one slant or color with one writer and another with another. But whether obscurely or plainly applied, semantics first and last must have to do with "meanings."

**Ziph** (I Sam. 26:2)—*Zif* (short *i*).

A city placed by consent of geographers southerly from Hebron.

## Where Would You Find—

1. The land where the poodle originated?
2. The College of Idaho?
3. Kowloon Bay?
4. The site of the first cotton mill in America?
5. The "Magic Valley"?
6. The scene of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition?
7. The Elder Brothers of Trinity House?
8. The Arroyo Seco Parkway?
9. Balsam Cap?
10. The Cecil Rhodes Flying School?

(Answers appear on this page)

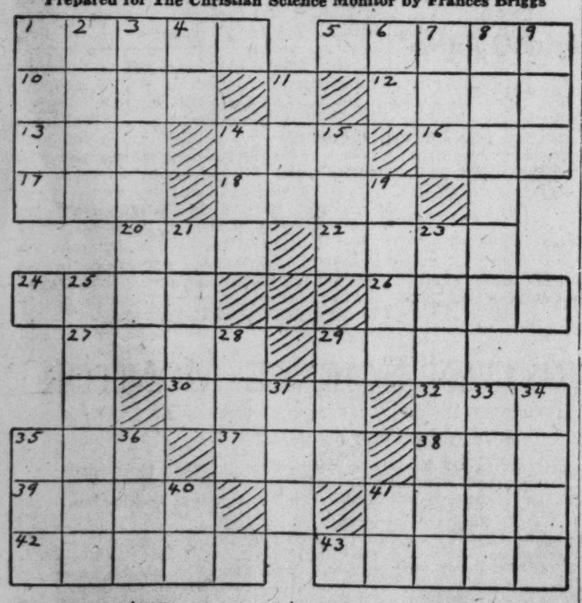
### Strange Signs

Signs in Burlington, Vermont call attention to a speed limit of three miles an hour.

"It is against the law to throw watermelon seeds on the sidewalks," read signs in Hammond, Indiana.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What is a diadem?
5—Who is heroine of a dramatic poem by Browning?
10—If you imported some Curragh from Ireland, it would be what?
12—What do you call food and drink regularly consumed?
13—If you emulated Maurice Evans, you would do what?
14—What is a large Yorkshire?
16—Before.
17—One that represents what is newest is what?
18—At the top.
20—Would a wanderoo have fins, paws, or buds (sing.)?
22—What is a small, short, sharp-pointed nail?
24—What is a hammer for driving wedges or piles?
26—What do you call head cook of a large establishment?
27—Employs.
28—What is a city of Paraguay?
30—If you were in Adelaide, Australia, in what direction would you travel to reach Canberra?
32—What is a corded fabric?
33—Would you see a cloud band on a rug or in the sky?
37—What is the Copper State (abbr.)?
38—What is a strong alkaline solution?
39—Who is a friend to Antony in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra"?
41—What are small artificial elevations on which golf balls are poised?
42—We often mention slow pace of what creature?
43—What Italian epic poet was born at Sorrento in 1544?

**Down**

1—What is a clique?
2—Contest of speed is what?
3—What creature has eight arms?
4—You and I.
6—Lake Pend Oreille is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
7—Mincemeat is usually made into what article of food?
8—What is a periwig?
9—Consumed.
11—Small bed is what?
14—What is the opposite of "gee"?
15—Obtained.
19—What is an agreement between two or more persons?
21—Toward the sheltered side.
23—What was first name of author of "Hypatia"?
25—What is "loveliest village of the plain" in Goldsmith's well-known poem?
28—You might crosscut by using what tool?
29—Possessive pronoun.
31—A mere taste is what?
33—Harold Bell Wright was author of "The —— of the World."
34—What is a Mexican dollar?
35—A thing.
36—What is name of a Portuguese territory in India?
40—What is "yes" in Spanish?
41—Symbol for tantalum is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wide World

**Enemy Ship Sunk—Another Flag Raised**

**Every time the United States sinks an enemy ship, another flag is added to this collection of the Transportation and Generator Divisions at the Westinghouse Works, Pittsburgh. Workers "chipped in" to buy the flags.**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How the Sausage Tree Got Its Name?*

The sausage tree, Kigelia pinnata, is a native of South Africa. It got its name from the large, sausaged-shaped fruits which hang from long, tough stalks. These elongated, rounded fruits, which

FRUIT OF THE SAUSAGE TREE

may have a diameter of as much as five inches and weigh as much as 15 pounds, are not only shaped like sausages but are of a distinctly liverwurst shade of color. The inside of the fruit is dark brown, extremely tough and quite inedible. While this remarkable tree is found most commonly in the Mozambique district and the northern Transvaal, at least one sausage tree is growing in the United States. This tree is located off the main highway a little south of Miami. It bears large dark-red flowers in the spring and the fruit matures in the autumn.

**If All Glass Is Made From Sand?**

Ordinary glass is a mixture of fused silica (commonly in the form of ordinary sand) and other ingredients, such as lime, soda, etc. A new glass, said to be valuable for military optical equipment, has recently been developed after several years of experiment. The new glass is made from three metallic elements—tungsten, familar in the making of tool steel; tantalum, a silver-white metal used in making electric lamp filaments; and lanthanum, a rare lead-grey metal. The resulting glass has the property of bending rays of light to a greater degree than any previous glass. In a camera lens this would make possible the photographing of a wider area with sharper detail over the entire view without a reduction in shutter speed.

**How Liquefying Gas Makes It Possible to Store It in a Small Space?**

The construction of a million-dollar plant for converting natural cooking and heating gas into a liquid about the consistency of water has been undertaken in an Eastern city. This is to make practical the storage of gas against increased winter needs and possible wartime emergencies. The gas, after being reduced to a liquid by pressure and cooling, occupies much less space than before and at the same time does away with fire and explosion hazards as well. One tank of gas in liquid state, on being returned to its familiar form, becomes 600 tanks of fuel for heating and cooking.

W. P. Keasbey

## In Lighter Vein

**To Fit the Cap**

After much thought, an Aberdeen couple decided to adopt an orphan boy.

"I wonder, Mrs. McFie," remarked a neighbor, "that ye didna choose a lassie. Now you're up in years she would have been helpful tae ye."

"Maybe," replied Mrs. McFie; "but, ye see, we had a guid glengarry bonnet in the hoose."—Answers.

**Good Reason**

Uncle: "So you lads have started a cycling club. What made them elect you captain?"

Young Harry: "Well, uncle, as a matter of fact, I'm the only one who has a bicycle at present."—Exchange.

## Daily Anecdote

### *Veteran and Rookie*

Some years ago a talkative rookie pitcher, whose self-esteem often made his teammates squirm, came into the American League. He had been a sensation in the minors, and in his first big league start he faced the Detroit Tigers, at that time one of the hardest hitting teams in baseball. In an early inning, a bronzed, wiry individual came to bat. He fouled a few pitches, and then struck out.

Walking toward the dugout, the pitcher boasted to his catcher, "Did you notice how I made a sucker out of that last fellow? What's his name?"

The catcher smiled. "You'll find out," he replied quietly. "Just wait."

The "sucker" came to bat again two innings later. This time he lined out a two-base hit against the fence.

He was Ty Cobb, baseball's greatest hitter!

## Daily Quotation

*SO LONG as a man imagines that he cannot do this or that, so long is he determined not to do it: and consequently, so long it is impossible to him that he should do it.*—SPINOZA.

Wide World

**Strato Lizzie, Jr.**

**Strato Lizzie, Jr., new mascot of Transcontinental and Western air pilots and a picture of her predecessor, Strato Lizzie, Sr., in her last year's Easter bonnet. The new Lizzie, selected for her remarkable resemblance to her celebrated namesake, was one of the scores of cats and kittens offered to the pilots following the announcement that Lizzie, Sr., had mysteriously disappeared from her home at La Guardia Field, ending a colorful career that included more than 100,000 miles of air travel, a Hollywood movie contract and more than a dozen cat show awards. Lizzie, Jr., is shown installed in her traveling case. The trophies were awarded to her predecessor.**

## Brevities

**St. Louis Star-Times:** We don't suppose we can blame it on the rubber shortage, but just the same a dollar can't be stretched very far these days.

**Detroit News:** In the Army life, one can pick up all sorts of domestic knacks, useful in later years, like washing a mess kit with brookside sand.

### Strange Laws

The town of Bristow, Okla., has a law that compels the serving of a peanut with each glass of water.

No citizen of Japan is allowed to own a maroon-colored automobile. This color is used only for cars of the royal family.

It is an unwritten law of China that all debts must be paid by the first of the year.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Co-operation in Business*

Seattle, Wash.

A short time ago when fire destroyed a small laundry just outside the city limits of Seattle, the loss was keenly felt by the four members of the family who owned and conducted the little project, as it represented the labor and cooperative effort of many years. An expired insurance policy further added to the hopelessness of their outlook.

However, mourning was turned into joy when the following day the proprietor of a large laundry in the city, learning of the occurrence through a newspaper, telephoned the group inviting them to come to his establishment evenings and use such equipment as was necessary to carry on their work and so retain their customers until further plans could be made.

### Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. France.
2. Caldwell, Idaho.
3. Between Hong Kong and the mainland of China.
4. On Cabot Street, North Beverly, Mass., built 1789. The jenny spun 60 threads at once.
5. On the Lower Rio Grande: the very fertile delta soil at the southern tip of the lower coastal belt of Texas.
6. Seattle, Washington, in 1909.
7. A semi-governmental organization of Great Britain treating with the operation of lighthouses and lifesaving.
8. A super highway linking Pasadena, Altadena, and Los Angeles, Calif.
9. Highest mountain in the Catskills in New York; 3,700 feet.
10. Training station for pilots at Boundary Bay, British Columbia, Canada.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine.*

—ISA. 29:24.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*He Doesn't Want to Send Himself to the Guard House*

By LE PELLEY

TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM....
IS THAT OUR SON BENJAMIN CHEERFULLY TAKING HIS BATH??? A BIT UNUSUAL, ISN'T IT ??
YES.. IT'S SOME SYSTEM HE HAS WORKED OUT..
HELLO, SON... HOW COME?
OH.. I PRETENDED I WAS A GENERAL, AND I ORDERED ALL PRIVATES TO TAKE A BATH !!! NOW I HAVE TO PRETEND I'm A PRIVATE...

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How About It?*

By RODGERS

Some birds gave me a concert this morning
And as I noticed how fat and saucy they were --
I was reminded of the birds that stay up North all winter-
And the struggle they have getting enough to eat-
And hoped all the folks up there are remembering to give them plenty of bread crumbs and suet!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A Tip From Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS

"TELL ME," SAID GLOP, "ABOUT DRAKEVILLE, AND HOW YOU DUCKS MAINTAIN GOOD WILL."
"WE HELP EACH OTHER, GLOP. I GUESS THAT IS OUR REASON FOR SUCCESS.
WE LAUGH, WE SING, WE WORK AND PLAY, WE'RE LOYAL, FREE,—BUT LAWS OBEY."
CRIED GLOP, "NO WONDER THINGS GREW WORSE! I'VE WORKED YOUR SYSTEM IN REVERSE."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Asia Awakens

World War One barely stirred Asia from the slumbers of centuries. Today's struggle, more truly global in nature, already has brought active hostilities to every Asiatic nation except India, and now Japan's drive into Burma is awakening that great sub-continent—almost as populous and diverse in race, religion, and language as Europe.

Indeed Japan has started much more than a war, much more than she can ever finish. She intended to make herself master of Asia, substituting a more selfish and violent imperialism for that now exercised in Asia by the Western Powers. But the response of the Chinese, the Filipinos and the natives of the Dutch Indies has shown unmistakably that Japan will never be able to make the slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics" read "Asia for Japan"; Asia has other and better ideas.

One of these undoubtedly is the vision of more independence, but the first step comes in greater co-operation among Asiatic countries and with the Western democracies in order to turn back the Japanese threat. The epochal visit of Chiang Kai-shek to India, the close teamwork of British, Dutch and Americans to save Java, and the closer relations of Australasia and the United States—all these are signals.

Chiang Kai-shek made the connection between active anti-Axis efforts and freedom crystal clear in his statement at Bombay, expressing his confidence that Britain will give the people of India "real political power." Why?

> So that they may be in a position to develop further their spiritual and material strength and thus realize that their participation in war is not merely an aid to antiaggression nations for the securing of victory but also the turning point in their struggle for India's freedom.

He was quickly answered in London by Viscount Cranborne's declaration that Britain "is in favor of India's political freedom." Already, on the day before, President Roosevelt had revoked Winston Churchill's exclusion of India from the Atlantic Charter by significantly declaring that the Eight Points apply to the whole world. Possibly Japan had revoked it by taking Singapore, for today Britain can hardly guarantee protection—the first requisite of effective government—to India.

Singapore not only put Japanese submarines into the Indian Ocean; it climaxed a failure of British rule in Malaya to win such native support as the United States has had in the Philippines and the Dutch have today in Java. The meaning of this for India is not altogether plain, but London is showing clear evidences of tremendous pressures both military and moral toward decisively greater freedom for India. Sir Stafford Cripps's position in the War Cabinet is perhaps as promising as the Cranborne statement, which included the usual requirement that the Hindu and Moslem groups in India make a workable arrangement.

More definitive declarations may be expected from London, possibly a statement from Mr. Churchill. Americans have a very great interest in India. Also a very great ignorance about a situation that has been described as more complicated than "fifteen Irelands."

America can be a helpful mediator in the freeing of Asia, for the American record in the Philippines has won the confidence of native peoples. But in approaching Indian questions Americans will do well if they examine their knowledge and their willingness to share even in small part the responsibility Britain has borne in that area. When America has done as much as China to stop Japan and can act with the discretion and tact of Chiang Kai-shek, it will be ready to play a more helpful part in the vast changes now developing in an awakened Asia.

### Mr. Parkman's Task

By accepting appointment as Massachusetts Rationing Administrator, Henry Parkman, Jr., Bay State Republican leader, is assuming duties which, by their very nature, are difficult for a politician to administer.

Primarily the position demands complete impartiality and the courage to withstand political pressure.

It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Parkman can cast aside all his previous political connections and administer his office according to the example of his predecessor, Thomas M. Joyce.

The latter's work in establishing the State-wide rationing system and his refusal to back down in the face of extreme political pressure has won commendation throughout Massachusetts from men who at first looked upon his youth—28 years—as a drawback.

Eyes of the entire State will be centered upon Mr. Parkman. The high character and courage he exhibited during his years in the Massachusetts Legislature will be needed.

### "To the Last Dutchman"

Axis propaganda, abetted by isolationist sentiment in Europe and America, has made much use of the phrases, "to the last Frenchman," "to the last Englishman," "to the last American." The French were warned that Britain intended to defend democracy to the last Frenchman; the British that America would defend it to the last Briton; Americans that Britain would defend it to the last American.

So persistent has this theme been that one can almost imagine the turn of the war has come as one reads the phrase "to the last Dutchman" and finds it, not a threadbare scrap of Goebbeled English, but a brave and wise promise by the Dutch themselves. This is how the Dutch are going to defend Java, Dr. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, has stated.

The Dutch are aware that they are defending not only Dutch, but American and British interests. They point out, and rightly, that it behooves Americans, Australians, and British to get all possible aid to the Indies. But whether adequate aid comes or not the Dutchmen are going to "fight it out."

Had all free peoples fought their battles on this line from the beginning of the Axis terror, that terror probably would not exist today. But too many people listened to Goebbels's subtle hymn of hate: "To the last Frenchman—the last Briton—the last American." The Dutch in the Netherland Indies are singing that chant to an up-to-date tune.

### Fair Treatment of Japanese

Only the possibility of serious harm to the Nation could justify the compulsory uprooting of the thousands of American-born Japanese who are to be removed by the Army from Pacific Coast areas in which sabotage or aid to the enemy might be disastrous. The possibility did exist, and the Presidential order for removal was imperatively needed. This is the opinion of calm thinkers who have the utmost regard for the civil rights of citizens.

"Unprecedented" is one of the terms of criticism voiced by the American Civil Liberties Union. But unprecedented also is the residence in a vital combat zone of many thousands of American-born individuals who are claimed as citizens by the country of their parents.

Few governments would have waited so long as the United States in trying to find a fair method of dealing with a section of the population so many of whom are open to suspicion as to their loyalty. For several weeks officials and ordinary citizens alike have sought a remedy that would preserve every peacetime right of every citizen and respect the undoubted fiction that the Japanese-American community on the Pacific Coast was 100 per cent loyal.

Such a solution simply was not in the realm of possibilities. The Presidential order, giving the Army authority to evacuate all aliens or citizens deemed of doubtful trustworthiness in an emergency, is the only workable plan put forward.

Now that the order has been given, it should be made effective in the shortest possible time. Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens, too, should be moved to inland points where they can best prove their loyalty to the United States by following the calling in which so many of them are proficient, agriculture. Thus they may help fill a national need, and at the same time be self-supporting.

At the war's end, those Japanese-Americans, or even their alien parents, who have clear records on the books of our War Department, will have won higher standing as Americans than they have been able to attain under the burden of dual citizenship which the Japanese Government has forced upon them.

Their acceptance of the present inconvenience and of the tasks assigned to them will be the best evidence of loyalty. Kindly, generous treatment of them in their new status and co-operation at all points with the Army in its problem will similarly give evidence of the loyalty of Americans in general to free and honorable traditions.

## Our Readers Say—

### Restoring the American Landscape

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I cross and recross U. S. A., sometimes by train and sometimes by air, I am continually reminded of how faded and worn, to outward appearance, our country has become in one short century.

The trees are gone. The landscape is disfigured by dredging and erosion. Dust bowls abound where buffalo and cattle used to graze. The soil looks as tired as the soil of China and India.

Surely Washington must be evolving plans to keep the present enormous aggregation of intelligent labor in motion when the war stops. Private industry is unequal to the task of rehabilitating our countryside. The Government must foster the enterprise.

We should have a program ready to build highways, reconstruct cities, reforest and beautify the landscape. The original charm U. S. A. possessed before man marked the earth with ruin can be restored and even improved.

Plenty to do, of course, there will be. There need be no interruption in employment or industry. There is not a town that should not be substantially rebuilt, not a farm that should not be revitalized and modernized, not a hillside where erosion should not be cured. Even forests and streams should be repopulated with their old-time inhabitants. PETER V. ROSS

San Francisco

### "Two-Way Passage"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have noted with interest the review of "Two-Way Passage," by Louis Adamic, in "Down the Middle of the Road" column of your paper. Hard as winning the war will be on the fortitude of free men fighting freedom's cause, winning the peace will be harder. As surely as todays make tomorrows for victory in war, so todays will make victory in peace. I believe that Mr. Adamic's book contains ideas that should be pondered and discussed as broadly as possible, for such is the way of democracy as action formulates.

As Mr. Canham points out, this book has "a splendid idea, provided we can do the job with sufficient tact and selflessness. But we [Americans] do not have a monopoly on experience and judgment, and it is pretty obvious that the job of remaking Europe must be co-operative among all men of good will." All very true, but "Two-Way Passage" may suggest an idea to which men of good will can rally.

America is the composite of all the peoples of Europe. The sweat, toil, and aspiration of this composite made America and it will carry her forward in war and peace. People of Europe came here to fulfill a dream; they are graduates of Europe. The flow of graduates has been one way. Mr. Adamic suggests a return flow of graduates to give Europe a rebirth, by a transplantation of America to Europe through provisional governments of peace to give first aid to the oppressed peoples in reconstruction. It is a great idea. THEODORE T. WHITNEY, JR.

Milton, Mass.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## The Bookshelf

### *A Cook in Wartime London*

Annie the cook's letters from wartime London furnish both entertainment and pathos, in RESPECTFULLY YOURS, ANNIE, by Sylvia Brockway (New York: Dutton. $2.50). They reveal the character of one of those thousands of British workers born under discouraging conditions but proud to do their best with what they have. Mrs. Brockway, an American married to an Englishman, happened to be making a visit to her native land, with her two children, when England declared war, and her husband cabled to them to remain here.

The chapter which introduces Annie is the best part of the book. The household staff of the "B's" included "two blond lily-maids" who posed as cook and parlormaid, and a haughty governess, but no one who would undertake to scrub kitchen or nursery floors. The harassed mistress sought a charwoman in Victoria Road, a friend of the dairywoman's, "what I couldn't recommend anyone higher." This turned out to be Annie, who within a very short time edged out the incompetents, took over the family and devoted herself completely to their welfare from the moment she joined them.

She never took off her half-days or Sundays. When urged to attend the movies, for a change, she would say, "Oh them! I went one night, Mum, three years ago, over to Myda Vyle and they put me out because I took to snorin'. I don't want to go nowhere."

Her career began as scullery-maid in the kitchens of the Earl of Derby. "'E were in tears when I left," she admitted to the small daughter of the "B's" as she affectionately termed them. Asked by the child how, with such a large staff, the Earl knew that Annie was leaving him, she repeated, "The Earl of Derby were in tears when I left. You 'aven't done your ears, Miss."

The letters are interesting to a point, but, naturally, amounting as they do to nearly 200 pages, in Annie's unaltered and evidently unabridged style, they contain considerable repetition, of both idea and form. The reviewer wishes that their editor had continued, using the letters as source material, to weave the book together after the manner of her introduction.

On the whole, however, the book will be much enjoyed. Annie was slow to believe that war could come a second time in her lifetime, but when it did, she took it in her stride. "A time bomb dropped in Dalton Hill," she reports. "It's not gone off yet. . . . Only, as I was going to say, it's just to let you know everything is alright." The spot indicated is just a few hundred yards from the house in St. John's Wood where Annie remained, to look after "Mr. B." She makes it her solemn responsibility to keep "Madam" and the "babies," in New Hampshire, informed of the doings of her master, the neighbors, Mr. Churchill, "Him" (her lamplighter friend), and the dogs and cats of the vicinity.

She misses her family, and her family, it is plain, miss her. P. P. S.

### Substitutes

## From a Height

It was full daylight when the "Flying Fortress" started on its journey of destruction, and the fields of England's green and pleasant land were displayed in a broad irregular pattern like a colored map. The sun rose a little in the sky as the plane gained height, and the horizon receded further and further into the mysterious distance.

When they passed over the vast gray blot of London, a member of the crew could already see the darkness of water to the west and south—the mouth of the Thames merging into the vague, leaden expanse of the North Sea, and the pinched waist of the English Channel at the Straits of Dover.

They were high enough now to need the oxygen apparatus, but they were going much higher yet, up into the sub-stratosphere. And still the horizon continued to expand. The coast-line ahead, paler than the sea in the light of the westering sun, curved up to the northeast from Calais, Ostend, and the mouths of the Scheldt to Rotterdam. Soon after, he was able to pick up the dark patches that represented Ghent, Antwerp, and Brussels, southwards the French mountains of the Ardennes, while far away to the west a tiny needle pricking the sky must surely be the Eiffel Tower.

Eastward the rising tide of night was submerging the far distances, and the sun, now nearly touching the horizon, had already set for those who walked the earth 40,000 feet below. But immensely distant, a tiny splinter of ice was still illuminated, the remote peak of Mont Blanc, which even as he stared at it paled and died into invisibility.

* * *

The Netherlands, Belgium, Eastern France, Western Germany. He had visited most of that country at one time or another. But never before had he seen them all at once. When you were on the ground they were separated one from the other by long distances of road or railway, by frontiers, by differences of language and customs. Although there was in most cases no physical barrier between one country and the next, at a certain line you definitely passed from, say, France into Germany, and had to change your money. And your manners.

Yet was there any reason why those racial barriers should separate one nation from another? The differences between them were only superficial, due largely to language and segregation. A Frenchman born and educated in Germany would have no feeling of racial antagonism to the people with whom he had been familiar from earliest childhood.

Seen from above, all the artificial boundaries that marked the frontiers dividing men from their neighbors, ceased to have any meaning.

It was not the differences in the physical country that separated one nation from the next but the willful segregation into what we called races. The great States of America varied immensely one from another in physical characteristics and climate. But the inhabitants were all one people.

Was there any fundamental reason why the people of this little continent of Europe should not mingle together as freely as those of the United States of America? For what, after all, did these race prides and traditions amount to, in ordinary life? Why distort history and cramp children's thought to inflate national egotisms? Be proud of the fine, distinctive things each could contribute to a common culture, but let those things unite rather than divide.

So it seemed to him looking down upon Europe from a height of eight miles.

* * *

They were nearing their objective now and coming down. That just distinguishable gray blot was their mark for tonight's destruction. And now the order came for him to pull his lever and release his stick of bombs.

It was more than a minute before the flashes from below told the observer that the bombs had fallen on the target.

And how many people whom he had never seen and with whom he had no personal quarrel had been killed or mutilated by his agency, because of conflicting ideologies, so rife, and yet so invisible in that quiet-looking world below. From up here they seemed trivial and unreal compared with the obvious unity of the earth-pattern lying beneath him. And yet he knew that they were not trivial, but very real, indeed, as far as separating him from those eight miles below him was concerned. It was not merely distance that kept him and those within reach of his bombs apart. Nor any barriers of race, geography, language, or economy. The disparity was more fundamental than all that.

* * *

They had turned north again now. The moon nearly at the full was already well up in the sky. Crossing France they came down to 18,000 feet as the oxygen apparatus was not working properly, but for a time there was a carpet of thin cloud below that looked like a field of wind-blown snow; and the landscape was invisible. The cloud had dispersed, however, before they reached the Channel, a wider river that separated England from her neighbors, but so quickly crossed that he had no sense of passing from one country to another.

He shuddered. Almost it seemed to him, indeed, that he had that night been bombing his own land, his own people. What madness it was! When, seen from that remote height, earth was one, mankind was one. . . . Surely the time must come when all men should see as he had seen that night. But until they saw it, conflict was certain to occur, it seemed to him. Because there existed that underlying, basal conflict in the concept of man. How idiotic, how senseless not to see that all men—spiritually the image of their Maker—are brethren! But, see it and understand it they would—eventually.

It was only a question of rising higher.

J. D. BERESFORD

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Help for MacArthur

A lot of people, or maybe just a few people with voices that carry well, have been asking in subways, across dinner tables: Why didn't we send some men to help MacArthur in the Philippines instead of sending them to Ireland?

Maybe we did.

And if we didn't, maybe we're doing so now.

And if you knew, so would Hitler and the Japanese, which is the point.—An editorial by Sam Boal in *PM*.

## The Wide Horizon

### Bring MacArthur Home?

By Robert R. Mullen

Wendell Willkie's proposal, made in Boston recently, that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be called home to take supreme command, under the President, of our military, naval, and aerial war effort apparently met a warm response. General MacArthur's valiant stand on Bataan is sufficient to warrant that.

The question is advanced whether the General's brilliant field and defensive work is necessarily proof of his capacity for such an inclusive and responsible post. As it happens, Mr. Willkie was influenced in making his proposal fully as much by the General's all-around military perception as by the heroic fighting on Luzon. Mr. Willkie had been reading some reports made to the Secretary of War back in the 1930's when General MacArthur was Chief of Staff and the only army the public was much interested in was the Bonus Army.

From those reports, it is clear that General MacArthur foresaw with astonishing accuracy just the sort of war that would eventuate. One of his points was that this war we are now engaged in would not be one of long trenches and immobility and extraordinary bombardments. And he pointed out that millions of veterans returned to their homes after 1918 with a fixed conception of that sort of warfare.

* * *

"This idea," continues General MacArthur in a 1934 report, "was largely accepted by statesmen and legislative bodies, and to a certain extent influenced the doctrines and tactics of permanent military forces."

However, as General MacArthur emphasized, "at no place other than in Western Europe does there exist a definitely flankless line (the North Sea at one end, the Alps at the other) with populations on each side of it of such density and readiness for war as to man it solidly from end to end."

Then, still back in 1934, General MacArthur made on oblique comment on the Maginot Line: ". . . Modern improvements in certain offensive weapons and in transportation equipment have immeasurably increased the power of maneuver and of speedy concentration, and so made more dangerous any adaptation of the cordon system of defense."

In an earlier report (1933) General MacArthur said, "The inevitable trend in warfare is toward greater speed of strategic maneuver through maximum utilization of relatively fast machines for transportation; increased fire power on the battlefield through employment of weapons of much greater efficiency, with the resultant wider dispersion in tactical formations; more power in the attack through utilization of combat vehicles invulnerable to small-arms fire and capable of cross-country travel; growing dependency upon air forces for information, for assistance in defense of the coast line, for attacks against hostile enemy's supply organization.

"All these things point to the probability that any major war of the reasonably proximate future will see a swing away from the tremendous and ponderous combat forces that have characterized campaigns of the past seventy-five years and that in their place will appear relatively mobile, highly trained, and very powerful, though somewhat smaller, formations."

General MacArthur, who served as Chief of Staff from 1930 to 1935, acted on his beliefs. It was during this period that the so-called "Four Army" plan was evolved, and the Army's training, equipment, and organization were carried out successfully while keeping, "so far as possible, within the limit of appropriations made available by Congress," to quote the General's words.

"Speed, skill, and efficiency in a force of reasonable size is the ideal we seek to attain," he urged. How clearly he foresaw the needs of 1942!

* * *

We have space here for only brief snatches of General MacArthur's reports, which spread over five years and are fairly long. However, even these reveal him as a man with analytical capabilities, sound military theory, decisiveness, and method. All this, with his notable World War record and his present defense of Bataan, add up to something resembling what Mr. Willkie pictured.

"Bring home General MacArthur," pleaded Mr. Willkie. "Place him at the very top. Keep bureaucratic and political hands off him. Give him the responsibility and the power of co-ordinating all the armed forces of the Nation to their most effective use."

Perhaps General MacArthur might not want to come home and leave his brave army. In view of the need in Java and the American commander's experience in the Philippines, the thought occurs that a MacArthur in command in Batavia might help to turn the tide for the United Nations.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